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SOME SCRAPS FROM REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

BANCROFT has complained of the carelessness with which the history of North Carolina has been written, and the reproach is but too just. As Colony and State not yet two centuries old, the story of her infancy and early progress is a sealed book to the many, and to the curious few is more imperfectly known than that of nations which flourished and decayed thousands of years ago. And if this is true of the State at large it is eminently so of that section of which I shall speak to-night. The Cape Fear section has never had a historian, its public records were always scanty and barren, and its private records, once rich and fruitful sources of history, have become much mutilated and impaired in the lapse of time by accident and by the division and emigration of families. Its traditions are perishing and are buried daily with our dead.

The earliest settlement upon the Cape Fear was made by a band of emigrants from New England, about the period of the the Restoration. The precise date is not known, but it was in 1660 or 1661. They settled on the western side of the river about nine miles below Wilmington. The settlers neglected to secure the good will of the Indians, and soon fell into the greatest distress. Massachusetts heard the cry of her children in the wilderness and "ministered to their wants by a general contribution through her settlements." One hundred and ten years afterwards, when the Boston Port Bill had spread a pall of gloom and distress over New England, the people of the Cape Fear remembered the generous succor of Massachusetts. With one voice they declared that "the cause of Boston was the cause of all." Their committees determined that all goods

imported contrary to the resolve of the Continental Congress should be seized and sold, and the proceeds, after deducting the first cost, should be sent to the poor of Boston. They did more than this. They chartered a vessel, loaded her with provisions at a cost of eight hundred pounds, and sent her to the relief of the sufferers by the Boston Port Bill.

By the great charter of 1663 King Charles II granted to the Lords Proprietors all the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean between the parallels of thirty-one and thirty-six degrees of north latitude. Truly a most magnificent domain, and for what was it given? The grant expresses that they had manifested "a pious and laudable zeal for the propagation of the Gospel"—the careless, dissolute, profligate Charles moved by a pious zeal. We are tempted to believe it a solemn jest of the witty monarch. But whatever we may think of the Proprietors' zeal for the Gospel, we cannot doubt their zeal for their private fortunes. They immediately began to devise measures for encouraging emigration. In 1666 there was published by Robert Horne in London, with the approval if not at the instigation of the Proprietors, "A brief description of the province of Carolina, wherein is set forth the healthfulness of the air, the fertility of the earth and waters, and the great pleasure and profit will accrue to those that shall go thither to enjoy the same." And it appeals thus to the youth of both sexes: "Is there therefore any younger brother who is born of Gentile blood, and whose spirit is elevated above the common sort, and yet the hard usage of our country hath not allowed suitable fortune, he will not surely be afraid to leave his native soil to advance his fortune equal to his blood and spirit." "If any maid or single woman have a desire to go over they will think themselves in the golden age, when men paid a dowry on their wives, for if they be but civil, and under fifty years of age, some honest man or other will purchase them for wives."

Thither came pious Puritans, weary of persecution, and yearning for freedom of conscience—sons of cavaliers who had squandered their estates for the smiles of a worthless King—adventurous merchants, and humble artisans—quiet Quakers who loved the law of peace and turbulent spirits who loved no law,

all looked to it as a land which was to bless them with wealth. In September, 1663, a vessel under command of Captain Hilton reconnoitred the country along the Cape Fear, exploring both branches of the river for many miles, and two well-known places, named by them Stag Park and Rocky Point, are so called at this time. Among the planters was Sir John Yeamans, son of Robert Yeamans, sheriff of Bristol, who purchased a tract of land from the Indians and laid the foundation of a town, calling it Charleston in honor of the reigning monarch, this town was nine miles below Wilmington. In 1666 the settlement is said to have numbered eight hundred souls. In 1671 Yeamans was elected Governor of South Carolina and many going there with him the Indians drove the remaining ones away.

Here about this time came James Moore, the grandson of Robert Moore, who led the Irish rebellion in 1641. He had inherited all the rebellious blood of his grandsire, his love of freedom, his generous ambition, and his bold and turbulent spirit. He soon acquired great influence in the province, and upon the death of Governor Blake, in 1700, was elected Governor by the Deputies of the Proprietors. He acquired military renown in the campaigns against the Indians; but he is chiefly known and loved as the champion of the people and the zealous defender of their rights against the encroachments of arbitrary power. In 1719, when the quarrel of the people with the government had proceeded to an open rupture, true to the instincts of his race, he was with the people and against the government. And when they met in convention and resolved to have a governor of their own choosing "they elected the brave James Moore, whom all the country allowed to be the fittest person for undertaking its defense." He was a man of turbulent disposition, and exceedingly well qualified for being a popular leader in perilous adventures. He was removed from the command of the militia for warmly espousing the cause of the people; to the Proprietors he was an inveterate enemy. In every enterprise he had been a volunteer. They proclaimed him governor; and, with the proclamation went up the expiring sigh of the Proprietary government, and peacefully, and without bloodshed, palatines, landgraves, and cagines vanished from Carolina.

To his sons, Maurice and Roger Moore, the permanent settlement and civilization of the Cape Fear is principally due. Of Roger the State history tells little, and Maurice is chiefly mentioned as the father of his illustrious sons, Judge Maurice and General James Moore. If history immortalizes those who, with the cannon and the bayonet, through blood and carnage, establish a dynasty or found a state, surely something more than mere oblivion is due to those, who forsaking all that is attractive to civilized mind, lead a colony and plant it successfully, in harmony and peace, amid the dangers of the wilderness and under the war-whoop of the savage.

In all the disputes with the royal government the people of the Cape Fear were from the beginning among the foremost friends of freedom. A distinguished statesman has said that the War of the Revolution "was fought upon a preamble." With them it was as nearly as could be a war upon an abstract principle. They were not a commercial people. They were principally planters, many of them wealthy, and all possessing a comfortable independence, residing upon their estates, and living almost entirely within themselves. Secluded from the world, and delighting chiefly in rural sports and social enjoyment at home, what need they care for a trifling duty on government paper? Why should they hazard their fortunes, their families, and their lives, for two pence a pound on tea? Moreover, with most of them the sentiment of loyalty was hereditary. They had never yielded a willing obedience to the government of the Proprietors; but in common with all their compatriots, they had struggled long and arduously against it, until they had succeeded in bringing themselves under the authority and protection of the crown. They revered their king; and to rebel against him was to them like raising one's hand against the gray hairs of a father. But all this was nothing when weighed against a single principle.

When the Stamp Act was introduced into Parliament they watched its progress as men watch the storm which they know is to burst in fury on their heads; but they watched without fear and with manly hearts. When the news of its passage came across the water John Ashe was Speaker of the House. He boldly proclaimed to the Governor that he would resist it

unto death ; and that his people would stand by him in the sacred cause. Did he read aright the spirit of his people? Let us see.

In the first of the year of 1766 the sloop of war Diligence arrived in the Cape Fear, bringing the stamps. The proclamation of Governor Tryon announcing her arrival and directing all persons authorized to distribute them to apply to her commander is dated the 6th of January, 1766. She floats as gaily up the river as though she came upon an errand of grace with sails all set, and the cross of St. George flaunting apeak, and her cannon frown on the rebellious little town of Brunswick. People of the Cape Fear, the issue is before you. Will ye redeem the honor that was pledged for you? Ye have spoken bravely ; will ye act bravely?

When the Stamp ship had crossed the bar and rounded to her anchor opposite the custom house at Brunswick, Colonels Waddell and Ashe stood upon the shore with two companies of gallant friends at their backs. Beware, brave men, the perilous issue you dare. Remember that armed resistance to the King's authority is treason. By threats of violence they intimidate the commander of the sloop, and he promises not to land the stamps. They seize the vessel's boat, and hoisting a mast and flag, mount it upon a cart, and march in triumph to Wilmington. Upon their arrival the town is illuminated. Next day the people go to the Governor's (Tryon) house, and demanded of him James Houston, the stampmaster. Terrified, the Governor complies, and Houston is conducted to the markethouse, where, in the presence of the assembled people, he is made to take a solemn oath never to execute the duties of his office. Three glad hurrahs ring through the old markethouse, and the Stamp Act falls still-born in North Carolina.

And this was more than ten years before the Declaration of Independence, and more than nine years before the battle of Lexington, and nearly eight years before the Boston Tea Party. The destruction of the tea was done in the night by men in disguise. And history blazons it, and New England boasts of it, and the fame of it is world wide. But this other act, more gallant and daring, done in open day, by well-known men, with arms in their hands and under the King's flag.

Who remembers it? or who tells of it? A convention met at Halifax April 4, 1776, "empowering the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence." This resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention on the 12th of April, 1776, more than a month before the celebrated resolution of Virginia on the same subject. But it was done in North Carolina, and the fame of it remains at home, while the other has coursed about the world on the wings of the wind.

The Governor again grew aggressive, but the Assembly grew bolder. They refused to pass his relief bills, and bullied him upon the attachment law. At length in April, 1775, the daring Whigs of New Bern seized his artillery in his very palace yard and he fled to Cape Fear; but if Mecklenburg was the "hornet's nest" of the Revolution the Cape Fear was a nest of yellow jackets. John Ashe, throwing up his commission from the Government, collected a body of five hundred troops, marched to Fort Johnson, and on the 18th of July drove the Governor on board the ship of war *Cruiser*, and burned and destroyed the fort under her very guns.

Thus nobly, upon the Cape Fear, closed the first act of the drama. And when the curtain rose again George, by the grace of God, King, was king no longer, but the Constitution reigned and the free people of North Carolina governed themselves.

MARY R. LUDLEY MOORE.

HISTORY OF OUR FLAG.

[Read before Watauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Memphis, Tennessee.]

It is probable that in every age, when any degree of organization of discipline prevailed, some conspicuous object was used as a symbol of the common sentiment, as the rallying point of the common force; or to mark out the lines or stations of encampment, and to keep in order different bands when marching on in battle. And in addition to this it cannot be doubted that flags or their equivalents have often served by reminding men of past resolves, past deeds, past heroes, to

rally to enthusiasm sinking spirits, and those sentiments of family pride and honor, personal devotion, patriotism, or religion upon which, as well as upon good leadership, discipline, and numerical force, success in warfare depends.

History recounts many instances where men have died defending their colors, and when one would fall another would spring to the rescue, braving death rather than see the beloved emblem trail in the dust—that being considered a dishonor.

The value of patriotic sentiment cannot be overestimated. A nation without sentiment is a nation without virtue, without character, without aspiration or self-respect. Who would care to live in such a country? Sentiment is the basis of the family, the most sacred of all the obligations instituted among men. From the fireside sentiment reaches out and embraces the State and the Nation, and takes on the pride, the determination and willing service of the soldier in defense. The old cry was "Home and Country."

Sentiment is the leaven of life—the inspiration of every good and noble deed. Sordidness and selfishness melt before it, and greed itself is dumb. Sentiment prompted the colors of our national flag. Red is supposed to represent courage and divine love; white, integrity of purpose, truth, and purity; blue, steadfastness and loyalty. "Betsy Ross" insisted upon a five pointed star (instead of six) because the "stars of the sky seemed to have five points." "His love of home" suggested to Washington the horizontal stripes of red and white, as his family coat-of-arms was decorated in this way—not surprising in a man who said, "All I am or ever hope to be I owe to my mother." Within the grounds of an old convent in Paris (founded by his ancestors), a silken flag bearing our stars and stripes continually floats over the grave of Lafayette. Another evidence of patriotic sentiment.

It is to be presumed the ancient national flag of England, the cross of St. George (a white banner with a red cross), was hoisted over the Mayflower when she disembarked our Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth in 1620, as it was the common sea ensign of English ships of that period. A decade before the revolutionary struggle liberty poles, trees, and flags of various devices are frequently mentioned. At Taunton, Massachusetts, October,

1774, a union flag was raised on the top of a liberty pole with the words "Liberty and Union" thereon. The history of the "Eutaw Standard" is a pretty romance.

Miss Jane Elliott, the sweetheart of Colonel William Washington, finding his regiment had no flag cut a square of red silk damask from a stately chair and said, "Colonel, make this your standard." It was mounted on a hickory pole and carried at the head of Colonel Washington's troops during the remainder of the war. It was afterwards known as "Tarleton's Terror."

It was presented April 19, 1827, by Mrs. Jane Elliott Washington to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, and is kept in their armory. It was carried to the Bunker Hill centennial, and also carried as the colors of the Centennial Legion in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876.

In the early days of the Revolution each State seems to have set up its own particular banner. Massachusetts, in 1776, passed resolutions providing the regulation for the sea service, a green and white uniform for the officers, and the colors to be a white flag with a green pine tree and the inscription, "An Appeal to Heaven."

After the battle of Lexington the Connecticut troops had standards bearing on them the arms of that Colony, Latin for "God, who transported us hither, will support us."

In March, 1775, a Union flag with a red field, having on one side, "George Rex and the liberties of America," and on the other, "No Popery," was hoisted at New York.

Tradition asserts a red flag with the motto, "Come if you dare," was used at the battle of Bunker Hill, the ground of which was blue with one corner quartered by the red cross of St. George and in one section a pine tree.

In September, 1775, Colonel Moultrie was ordered to take Fort Johnson, on James Island, South Carolina. A flag being thought necessary he was requested by the Council of Safety to procure one, and had a large blue one made with a crescent in the dexter corner and the word "Liberty" upon the flag. His troops wore blue with silver crescents in front of their caps inscribed, "Liberty or Death." He said this was the first American flag displayed in the South. The device of a rattlesnake was a favorite one with the Colonists, and as an Ameri-

can emblem should be investigated as a curious feature of our national history. It had thirteen rattles, and in the attitude of going to strike, with the motto, "Don't tread on me." The number thirteen, representative of the number of Colonies, seems to have been constantly in mind—thirteen vessels ordered to be built, thirteen stripes in the flag, thirteen stars, thirteen arrows grasped in a mailed hand, and later thirteen arrows in the talons of the eagle.

On Saturday, June 14, 1777, the American Congress resolved "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The words are heraldic, but the underlying thought is sublime. Three ideas arrest and absorb the attention. First. Congress is ordering a flag, the symbol of sovereignty to the civilized world (a flag indicates a nation), a political body entitled to membership in the great family of nations. Second. They have repudiated the colonial idea, and now they are the United States, not with thirteen standards carried together, but with one undivided ensign. Third. The congressional statesmen construe and interpret their meaning of the words, "A new constellation." It is not merely a collection of stars, but a system with a purpose, a plan embodying unchanging unity, to continue forever in the observance of order, in obedience to law.

This is the first and only legislative action for the establishment of a national flag for the sovereign United States of America, declared independent July 4, 1776.

This form was altered because of the admission of Vermont and Kentucky by act of January 13, 1794, which provided that after May 1, 1775, the flag of the United States should consist of fifteen stripes, alternate red and white, and fifteen stars, etc. In 1818, however, act of April 4, the flag was reestablished as thirteen horizontal stripes alternately red and white, the union to be twenty stars in blue field, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, and Mississippi had been added, one star to be added to the union on the admission of every new State, the addition to be made on the 4th of July succeeding such admission. This flag was first used July 4, 1818, and is still the

recognized national emblem of the United States of America.

In the war with Mexico the flag bore twenty-nine stars; during the Civil War it had thirty-five; after July 4, 1891, it had forty-four; and since July 4, 1896, upon the admission of Utah, it has borne forty-five stars.

The material is bunting and the sizes of the Government flags are fixed by regulations of the Department of War and Navy, based upon convenience, utility, and beauty, and the exigencies of the service. Storm and recruiting flags each measure eight feet in length by four feet two inches in width. The union is always one-third of the length of the flag and extends to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The national colors carried by regiments of infantry and artillery and the battalion of engineers, on parade or in battle, are made of silk, six feet six inches long and six feet wide and are mounted on staffs. The field is thirty-one inches in length and extends to the fourth red stripe from the top. The thirteen stripes had been introduced in alternate white and blue, on the upper left-hand corner of a standard presented to the Philadelphia Light Horse Company by its captain in the early part of 1775. Moreover the flag of the Thirteen Colonies raised at Cambridge at Washington's headquarters, January 2, 1776, had the thirteen stripes as they are to-day, but the blue ground in the corner had the cross of St. George and St. Andrew.

Some writers assert that the first original United States flag instead of thirteen stars had only twelve, because Georgia was not entitled to a vote. This (said to be) original flag is now in the possession of a Mrs. Stafford of Philadelphia. It is said that during a great fight this flag, flying from the staff of the "Bon Homme Richard," was shot away and fell into the sea, when one of John Paul Jones's lieutenants (Stafford) leaped overboard, brought it safely to the ship and nailed it to the masthead. The story may be true, but the flag was not the national one, as the act of Congress of June 14, 1777, shows that no standard was recognized till that date. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, the regulation Stars and Stripes were carried, and thence forward through the battles of the Revolution.

To John Paul Jones was accorded the honor of first floating

to the breeze at the mast of his ship "Ranger" the Stars and Stripes, and on the day they were adopted as the national emblem, June 14, 1777. First raised over Fort Schuyler, New York, August 3, 1777. France was the first foreign power to salute our colors. First seen aboard (and saluted as American standard) on the ship "Ranger," Captain Paul Jones, at Quiberon Bay, France, February 14, 1778. First displayed in a British port on board the "Bedford," of Massachusetts, which arrived at Downs February 3, 1783. First trip around the world in the ship "Columbia," (United States), 1787-90. When first seen in China the news spread that a vessel had come with a flag as beautiful as a flower. The colors are used by several foreign nations. Besides the tricolor of France we find the flag of Chili, the Dutch ensign, and the Russian ensign, with our red, white, and blue. The same colors are chosen in the flag adopted by struggling Cuba.

We can appreciate the significance of the term "Old Glory" when it is known that the colors of the majority of the foreign nations, flying to-day, have been adopted since. (Great Britain's present colors were adopted in 1801, Spain 1785 and 1848, France 1794, Portugal 1830, while the flag of the old German empire dates from 1871.) It floats over a total of 2,970,000 square miles, and since Alaska has become a United States possession it is a flag upon which the sun never sets.

The original committee authorized "to designate a suitable flag for the Nation" consisted of George Washington and Robert Morris, "the financier of the Revolution," who consulted Mrs. John Ross (milliner), who performed the handwork in her quaint little house at 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia (still standing as an eloquent monument to Betsy Ross and the American flag!) The bricks in the old house came over as ballast in the hold of the ship *Welcome* (William Penn's ship).

Those who have the benefit and pleasure of foreign travel realize the greatness of our country by finding in almost every port and in many unexpected quarters the glorious "Star Spangled Banner" of America. How the heart must bound and the eye gleam at the sight of the symbol of liberty, without license, of harmony, good-will, fellowship, and fraternity of all citizens—the guarantee of Christian civilization!

May it always be an emblem of justice and may the youth of our land be taught to revere it, and every man should uncover when it is borne in parade, and every one should rise when a national air is given in public! California, I believe, was the first to provide that the flag should float from her school houses—since the whole country has fallen into line.

A good move, for we cannot begin too early to instill patriotism into the hearts of the children; and yet the South, which suffered so much, cannot quite yet celebrate Lee's surrender or the destruction of its property (the emancipation of the slave). Few of us want that condition restored, but the means employed was the wrong.

MARY ROBERTSON DAY,

Regent Watauga Chapter, D. A. R., and President Adam Dale Society, C. A. R.

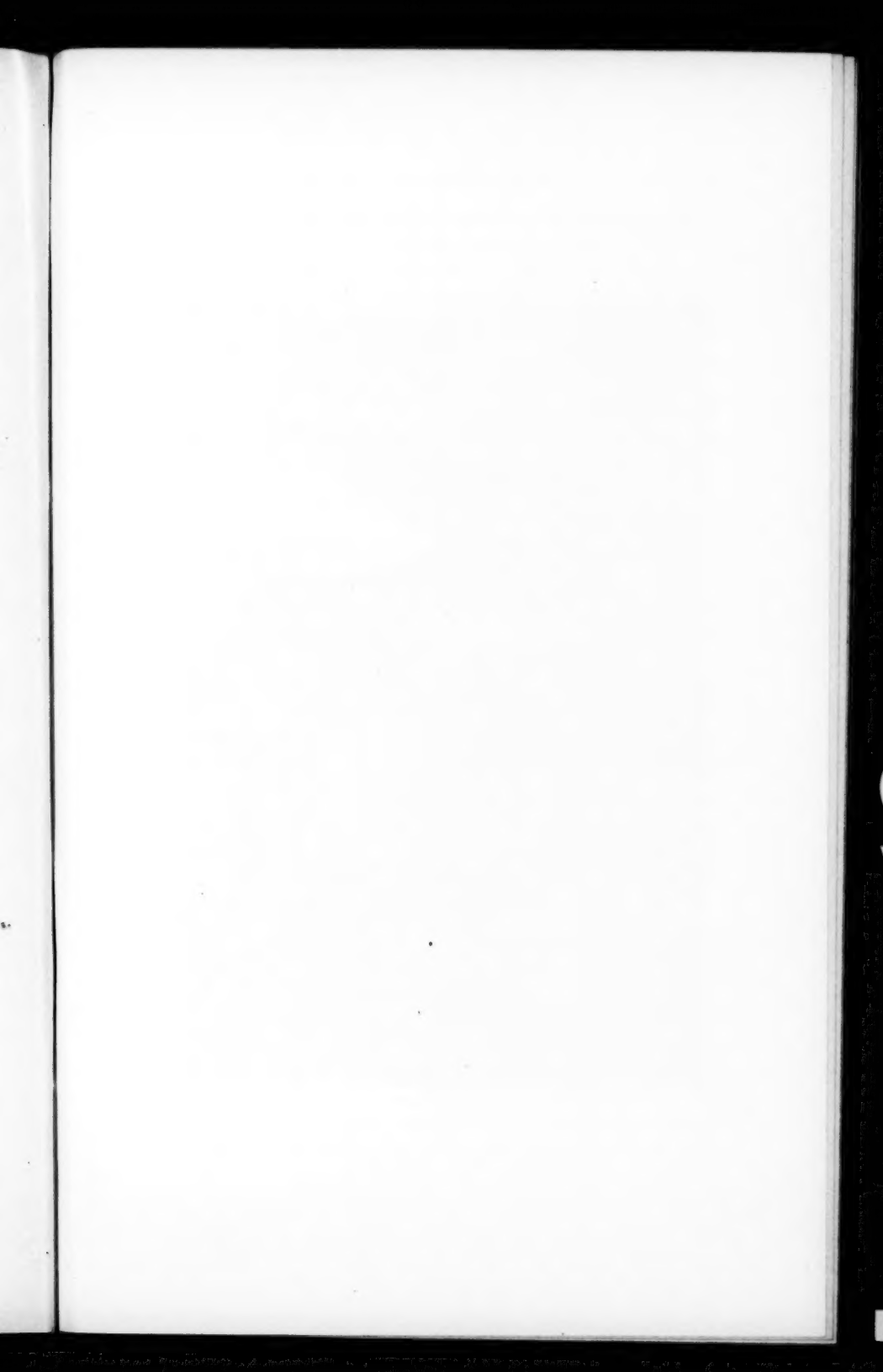
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S MARRIAGE.

[Read at the regular meeting of Wiltwyck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Kingston, New York, January 7, 1897.]

IN the spring of 1758 the young Virginian Colonel, George Washington, was at home for a while after his long service in the French and Indian war, and was sent as bearer of military dispatches from Mount Vernon to Williamsburgh, then the capital of Virginia.

Tall, handsome, dressed in uniform, riding a fine horse, and attended by a military looking servant, the "Young hero of the Monongahela" must have been "the observed of all observers" on his way through the country. Young as he was, only twenty-six, he had won many laurels during the campaign. The horse which he rode had formerly belonged to General Braddock, and was given to Washington by that officer on the battlefield when he received his mortal wound. Bishop, Washington's attendant, had also been in Braddock's service.

At William's Ferry, on the Pamunkey River, Colonel Washington met his friend, Mr. Chamberlayne, who urged him to stop and dine at his house. After some hesitation he con-





Washington's first interview with Mrs. Custis.

sented. Several visitors were staying at the hospitable home of Mr. Chamberlayne, among them Mrs. Custis, a young, handsome, and charming widow. After dinner the faithful Bishop brought the horses and waited for his master to appear, but the afternoon passed by and he came not. Finally orders were given to lead back the horses to the stable; Colonel Washington would spend the night at William's Ferry. Truly this "day's ride" was the beginning of a "life's romance." The next morning the dispatches were carried to Williamsburgh, but on the way back the horses stopped again, this time at the "White House," Mrs. Custis's home, to which she had returned.

On January 6, the next winter, Martha Dandridge Custis and George Washington were married. According to the ideas of super-sentimentalists, who declare that the only true love is a first love, the union did not bid fair to be a happy one; for Mrs. Custis had been married before at the age of seventeen, and Washington had been in love and out of love ever since he was seventeen. He was too much alive, too vigorous, not to be a susceptible youth, and we hear stories of more than one beauty who broke his heart before he had fairly come to the years of manhood. Spite of all this, however, and of the proverb, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," Washington's marriage proved an essentially and exceptionally happy one.

Perhaps one reason for this was that husband and wife were counterparts rather than two individuals formed on the same mould. Born in the same State, almost exactly of the same age, their characters had, nevertheless, been developed and disciplined by vastly different experiences.

Martha Dandridge, born in Kent County, educated at her country home, was married when scarcely more than a child to Colonel Custis, a near neighbor. In going to her husband's house she only removed to another plantation in the same county and on the same river. The experience that came to her was solely in the course of her life as a wife and mother. In these days of bicycle rides, of rapid, cheap jaunts by steamboats and cars, when even people of moderate means have frequent opportunities for change of scene and summer outings, it is hard to realize the unchanging, quiet life led by many

wealthy and cultivated country families in those times. Mrs. Custis met and entertained her husband's friends, but always at her own home. Sorrow, care, and loss came to her early. First the death of her eldest boy, soon followed by that of her husband. After six or seven years of married life, while still a very young woman, she was left with an estate to manage and a boy and girl to bring up. She had been a widow for three years when she met the man who was to be her second husband.

A very different life had George Washington led; a life in the open air, on field and flood, full of change and adventure, had strengthened him mentally and physically. He had mingled with "all sorts and conditions of men." At the age of sixteen he had gone on a surveying tour over the Blue Ridge and through the Shenandoah Valley, sleeping at night in a tent or on the open ground, living on coarse fare, "roughing it" in every sense of the word. After three years of this life he went, in 1751, on a voyage to Barbadoes, with his brother Lawrence, whose health was fast failing. The West Indian life, the tropical forests and fruits, the mixture of Southern and English ways of living were all strange and interesting to him. He kept a diary in which the impressions of his journey are pleasantly told.

The next year began the French and Indian war with its varied and exciting experiences. Brave, almost to recklessness, he soon won his laurels. Darting here and there on the battlefield, trying to rally disheartened men, he had two horses shot under him and four bullet holes in his clothes. He was nearly drowned at another time while crossing a half-frozen stream on a raft. Young as he was, his name was well known as that of a gallant soldier.

Such had been the former experiences of the two people who, at the end of the expedition against Fort Duquesne, were married in St. Peter's Church, near the White House, on January 6, 1759. It must have been a very pretty wedding; the bridegroom was barely twenty-seven years of age, the bride only three months younger. He was six feet three inches in height, broad shouldered and well-built, handsome, with brown hair and grayish blue eyes; as one of his biographers says: "A

magnificent specimen of English manhood." She was rather small with bright brown eyes and dark hair with fair complexion. A fine company assembled at these young people's wedding. There were English army and naval officers in their uniforms, the Virginia Governor, Fauquier, "gorgeous in scarlet and gold," all the aristocracy of the colony. The bride wore white silk, interwoven with silver point lace, pearl ornaments and diamond shoe-buckles; the groom, blue cloth lined with red silk and trimmed with silver. There were three bridesmaids, but their names I do not know. The bride drove to and from the church with her bridesmaids in a coach with six horses, while the bridegroom and his friends were on horseback. A wedding feast at the White House followed.

Perhaps the pen of the writer should stop here, since the subject of this paper is the wedding; yet it is very interesting to glance forward and see how close was the companionship, how sure the sympathy between the two whose lives came together on this day. It was as if two streams had flowed near each other, one a quiet brook gliding smoothly between low mossy banks, the other an impetuous, rapid torrent, forcing its way over a rocky bed. Now, blended at last in one full current, the course of their lives ran in the same channel. Through joy and sorrow, peace and war, they kept together as husband and wife seldom do.

Soon after their marriage they went to live at Mount Vernon, the estate which Washington had inherited from his brother Lawrence, who died in 1752. A list has been preserved of the articles ordered from England to adorn their house. It is of interest as showing Washington's evident admiration for military heroes. There was one bust of Alexander the Great, another of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, another of Julius Cæsar, and one of Frederick the Great; also various small mantel ornaments, two smaller busts of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, and, a curious addition to the list, "two wild beasts, not to exceed twelve inches in height nor eighteen in length."

Mrs. Washington's two children found in their young stepfather a kind and wise parent. He evidently gave much time and thought to their welfare. Several happy years were passed

by the family at Mount Vernon, a tranquil interlude between stormy times of war and anxiety. Mrs. Washington was a true house-wife, a careful home-ruler. Sixteen spinning wheels were often running at once in her house ; weaving was also done at home as in every well-ordered family. One of Mrs. Washington's homespun dresses was of cotton with silk stripes of brown and red. The brown stripes were woven from the ravellings of brown silk stockings and the red from crimson damask chair covers.

As for Washington, his life was full of interest and activity. He was a member of the House of Burgesses and a vestryman of the church ; he hunted with the other country gentlemen, gave and attended dinner parties, read his books and wrote letters. He had inherited what was, for those days, an unusually fine library, which he added to from time to time. He looked after his estate, a work made troublesome by the dark thread of slavery, which ran through, tangling and complicating every conscientious man's affairs. When, after long threatening, war with the mother country broke out, and the finest soldier, the wisest statesman of his day was called to the front, he left his happy home with a sad heart. When he was appointed Commander-in-Chief he wrote to his wife to give her the news :

" *My Dearest* : I am now set down to write you on a subject which fills me with inexpressible concern, and this concern is aggravated and increased when I reflect on the uneasiness I know it will give you. It has been determined in Congress that the whole army raised for the defense of the American cause shall be put under my care, and that it is necessary for me to proceed immediately to Boston to take the command of it. You may believe me, my dearest Patsie, when I assure you in the most solemn manner that so far from seeking this appointment, I have used every endeavor in my power to avoid it ; not only from my unwillingness to part from you and the family, but from a consciousness of its being a task too great for my capacity ; and that I should enjoy more real happiness in one month at home with you than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay were to be seven times seven years."

The whole letter is well worth reading, though too long to quote in so brief a paper as this.

The faithful wife followed her husband, at first to Cambridge,

afterwards to the various places where the army was encamped. She was at the headquarters at Newburgh; her presence brightened the winter in New Jersey; even in the gloomy days at Valley Forge "Lady Washington," as she was fondly called, shared the hardships and privations of the camp.

How happy she must have felt when the close of war brought to her once more the prospect of home life at Mount Vernon. But soon, too soon, was this peaceful life again disturbed. It was with no feeling of elation, or gratified ambition, that General Washington took the Presidency to which the people called him in 1789. "About ten o'clock," he writes in his diary, "I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life, and to domestic felicity, and, with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New York." His true wife, quiet and modest as ever, seemed as much in her sphere at the head of the Executive Mansion as in her Virginia home. But, gracefully as the first lady of the land held her place at levee and reception, in her heart she was always ready to go back to a quiet life, and Washington himself, as Woodrow Wilson says, "came back to his old home the simple gentleman of the old days." Only too short seemed the days which these happy old people spent together on the banks of their beloved Potomac when released once more from the affairs of State. The two grandchildren brought brightness into the home; friends sought them out and visited them in their retirement.

It is a pathetic proof of Washington's loving care of his wife that in the last fatal illness he bore distress and pain all through the long night rather than alarm the household, for fear that Mrs. Washington might be chilled if she rose in the winter night to look after him.

Not long were these true lovers parted. Forty years they had lived together, and after two lonely widowed years Martha Washington quietly and peacefully passed away. Her husband and children had gone before; she, a true Christian woman, was ready to go too.

KATHARINE B. FORSYTH.

ECHOES FROM THE BACK WOODS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AMONG the earliest settlers in Montour County, formerly a part of Berks County, were my ancestor, Lieutenant Robert Curry and his wife, Jane McWilliams Curry, the daughter of Robert McWilliams and Jane Orr, of Scotland.

They purchased and received a patent for a large tract of land in the valley north of Montour Mountain which separates the valley from the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and in the year 1772 they cleared a settlement and built a home. At that time there were few settlers that ventured beyond the low lands along the river.

The first white child born between the North and West branches of the Susquehanna River within a radius of fifteen miles was Jane Curry, who was born in this primitive home February 8, 1773.

This pioneer child was my grandmother, and she often told me the facts which I am about to relate during my constant companionship of more than twenty years. After the Colonies had declared their independence the location of these settlers became extremely dangerous on account of the Indians, for the nearest point of safety was Fort Augusta, which is now Sunbury, situated at the junction of the branches of the Susquehanna River.

Many nights they sat in darkness afraid to make a light for fear of betraying their home to the savages. When a messenger would bring the news that the Indians were on the "war-path" my ancestors would have to fly over the mountain for safety, while a neighbor would hang out a white flag and remain at home. After the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778, Robert Curry, with his family, consisting of three sons and one daughter, fled with other settlers down the river in a boat to Fort Augusta. For several days following the massacre the river was dotted with boats filled with people fleeing for their lives. Among the people in the boat with my ancestors was a Mrs. Hines, who carried her babe of several months old in her arms. During their silent voyage down the river under cover of dark-



The Massacre of Wyoming.

ness the babe began crying; so great was their fear of being discovered that some of the men said "chuck it into the river, the Indians will hear it and be after us." They even reached for the child, the mother was almost persuaded that she would have to sacrifice the child to save the lives of the party, when Mrs. Curry took it and succeeded in quieting it. I knew that child when she was an old woman and she often said to me, "if it had not been for your great-grandmother I would have gone done the Susquehanna River." When they arrived at Fort Augusta it was crowded beyond its capacity.

Robert Curry and his family were compelled, like many others, to sleep upon the river bank. My grandmother, then a child past five years, cried and said that she "wanted to sleep in a house with a roof over it." After the danger of an attack from the Indians had somewhat subsided the settlers again returned to their homes. In the summer of 1778 they erected a fort on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, midway between the towns now known as Danville and Northumberland, naming it Fort Mead. This fort was at the foot of a ravine which was the pass over the mountain and the Indian trail from Canada to the Susquehanna Valley.

In the spring of 1780 Robert Curry thought it best to move his family over the mountains for safety, so they took shelter in Fort Mead, which was under the command of Captain Gaskins, Robert Curry being first lieutenant. At frequent intervals he would recross the mountain to look after his crops and things which he had left behind. Upon many of these trips he was accompanied by his wife. On the afternoon of June 9, 1780, as they were returning to the fort from the farm, and were within a mile of their place of safety, they were suddenly surprised by the report of a gun and Robert Curry's horse fell dead under him. Mrs. Curry urged her horse on, hoping to reach the fort, but in another instant her horse fell wounded in the shoulder. She started to run, and as she stopped to see what had become of her husband, she saw an Indian standing over him in the act of dealing a death blow with his tomahawk and another Indian starting in pursuit of her. She, realizing that escape was now impossible, turned and offered him her hand. The savage interpreted this as an act of friendship and

it no doubt saved her life. The savages, three in number, took her prisoner and hurried toward the mountains, fearing that the shots were heard at the fort and that they would be pursued. They did not even take time to scalp their victim, according to their custom, but cut off the whole top of the head with a tomahawk.

On their journey over the mountain they tried to urge their prisoner to travel faster by telling her "Pretty squaw, Injin no hurt you. When we get to Canada we buy you silk dress." The afternoon was already far advanced when the tragedy occurred, but they crossed the mountain, led her captive by her own house, which she had left a few hours before under the protection of her husband, and traveled about a mile further into the forest, when they built their campfire. When they laid down for the night they tied their prisoner securely to one of their guns, and with one on each side of her they soon fell asleep. During the night she succeeded in getting her scissors from a pocket under her dress and cut the cords which bound her. In the early evening it began to rain and its patter upon the leaves to some extent deadened the sounds of her walking over them, otherwise her escape would have been impossible. As it was she had gone but a few rods when the Indians awoke and started in pursuit. She concealed herself by creeping into a hollow log which Providence had provided for her. They searched the forest for her for a long time, and standing upon the very log in which she was concealed called to her, saying: "We see your bright eyes; come out." She was so familiar with the traits of the Indians that she knew that they never threatened, so felt sure that they did not see her and laid still.

During her brief captivity she had made friends with the little dog belonging to the Indians, and when he came to her in the log he did not betray her by barking. After making a long and thorough search for her they finally returned to their campfire and fell asleep. She then came from her hiding place and in almost inky darkness started to make her way across the mountain to the fort. She became confused and lost her direction, and in this bewildered state groped her way through the woods, learning her course by putting her hand in the

stream to see which direction the current ran. It was already daylight when she reached the other side, where she was met by Captain Gaskins, who exclaimed, "My God, Jennie Curry, what is the matter? Where have you been?" She then related to him all that had transpired after leaving the fort with her husband. He walked with her to the spot where her husband's body was lying, and she took the handkerchief from her neck and tied it around his crownless head. The body was then removed to the fort and was the next day taken up the river in a canoe, while a scouting party walked along the bank, to Montgomery's Landing, now Danville, and was buried with the honors of war in the Mahoning graveyard.

Mrs. Curry having lost her husband and two of her brothers in the struggle for freedom, Hugh and Robert McWilliams, the former of whom was my great-grandfather, soon moved her family to the home of some relatives, near Donegal Springs, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

It was impossible after such a terrible bereavement for her to go back to her farm. She remained there until after peace was declared, in 1783, when she returned to her home and lived there until death, April 2, 1825, aged seventy-five years.

She was a highly respected Christian woman, and was always known for her great hospitality. The "latch string" of her door was always out for every weary traveler or neighbor in distress. She was buried in her husband's grave by her request.

Some of their great-grandchildren still own land of this pioneer settlement.

REGINA JANE MCW. SIMINGTON.

THE LONG SWIM OF WILLIAM WALLACE AND EPHRAIM WEBSTER IN 1777.

[Taken from the Vermont Historical Gazetteer (Hemmenway).]

It will be recollected by those acquainted with the War of the Revolution, as soon as the battle was fought at Bennington and the Americans began to hope that Burgoyne would fall into their hands, they set about retaking the forts of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence on the shores of Lake Champlain, which Burgoyne had left in his rear, supplied with troops. Ti-

conderoga was taken and Mount Independence was straightly besieged for some time. There was a good deal of hard fighting and it was confidently looked for that Mount Independence would surrender, but they did not. The British shipping had full possession of the lake. Ticonderoga was on the west side of the lake and Mount Independence on the east side. Our troops on the west side could hold no communication with those who had besieged Mount Independence and of course they could have no concert in action.

It was at this time when the greatest solicitude was felt by the two American commanders to know each other's minds, that the commander of Ticonderoga called on his men to know if there was any two of them who would volunteer to swim the lake in the evening and carry dispatches to General Lincoln near Mount Independence. For a time none offered to undertake the hazardous enterprise; but when informed how much was probably depending up it Wallace, of Thetford, stepped forward and said he would attempt it; and then followed him Ephraim Webster, of Newbury, and about sundown an officer took those two men on to an eminence which overlooked the lake and pointed out the course which they must take to avoid the British shipping, and about where they would probably find the American camp. At dusk the same night the same officer attended them to the margin of the lake and saw them started. They had to swim up the lake and down in a zigzag course in order to avoid the enemy more than two miles before they could reach terra firma. But they rolled their despatches in their clothes, and bound their clothes on to the back of their necks by cords passing over their foreheads and entered the water. "We shall never reach the shore," said Wallace to Webster as soon as they touched the water. It was late in the season and the water was quite cold; but this he said without any thought of relinquishing the enterprise. When about midway of the lake the cords which bound Wallace's clothes to his neck slipped from his forehead to his throat and cut so hard as to almost strangle him. He failed in several attempts to replace the string upon his forehead, and was on the point of giving up all for lost when the thought of the importance of his undertaking seemed to inspire him with new vigor, he said,

and at length he succeeded in replacing the string and passed on without saying a word to dishearten Webster. They passed so near the British shipping as to hear the oft repeated cry, "All's well!" which they took care not to correct, and buffeted the waves with stout hearts and sinewy limbs.

They kept in company until they came near the eastern shore of the lake, when Webster seemed to fall into the rear. And just as Wallace struck the twigs of a tree which lay extended into the lake, he heard Webster say, "Help, Wallace, I am drowning!" Wallace sprung to the shore, caught a stick, and rushed into the water, extended it to Webster in the act of sinking and drew him ashore. Webster could not stand, but Wallace rubbed him briskly and got on his clothes and he soon recovered so as to walk. Webster was so full of gratitude to Wallace for the preservation of his life, that Wallace had to caution him not to speak so loud that the enemy would hear them. They were out of the water now, but new difficulties presented themselves. It was now dark, and they were in a strange place. The enemy was near and had their sentinels on shore as well as the Americans; and worst of all, they knew not the countersign of the Americans on that side of the lake. They started in quest, however, of the camp, but after wandering about for nearly an hour were hailed by a British sentinel, and did but just make their escape. They then took a different direction. Wallace gave both dispatches into Webster's hands and told him to keep in the rear while he would go forward, and if he should fall into the hands of the enemy that he might have an opportunity to escape with the despatches. They did not proceed far before Wallace was hailed again by a sentinel. "Who comes there?" "A friend," answers Wallace. "A friend to whom?" challenges the sentinel, "advance and give the countersign." It was a fearful moment. Wallace hesitated an instant, and then replied by question. "Whose friend are you?" "A friend to America," the sentinel responded. "So am I," said Wallace, "and have important despatches for your general." They were immediately conducted to the general's quarters, the despatches were delivered, and Wallace and Webster were received with every mark of surprise and gratitude, and everything was done

to make them comfortable and happy. But Wallace never enjoyed the degree of health afterwards that he did prior to that chill and almost incredible effort.

GENERAL PUTNAM IN THE COLONIAL WAR WITH THE FRENCH.

DURING the late war, when General Amherst was marching across the country to Canada, the army coming to one of the lakes, which they were obliged to pass, found the French had an armed vessel of twelve guns upon it. He was in great distress; his boats were no match for her, and she alone was capable of sinking his whole army in that situation. While he was pondering what should be done Putnam comes to him and says: "General, that ship must be taken." "Aye," says Amherst, "I would give the world if she was taken." "I'll take her," says Putnam. Amherst smiled and asked how. "Give me some wedges, a beetle (a large wooden hammer, or maul, used for driving wedges), and a few men of my choice." Amherst could not conceive how an armed vessel was to be taken by four or five men, a beetle, and wedges. However, he granted Putnam's request. When night came Putnam, with his materials and men, went in a boat under the vessels stern, and in an instant drove in the wedges behind the rudder, in a little cavity between the rudder and ship and left her. In the morning the sails were seen fluttering about; she was adrift in the middle of the lake, and being presently blown ashore was easily taken.

E. W.

THE NATION'S CENTENNIAL.

BY ANNIE SOMERS GILCHRIST.

[This poem was recited twenty-one years ago during the Philadelphia Centennial at a Fourth of July celebration. It was recently read before the Cumberland Chapter (Nashville, Tennessee) by the author, who is Corresponding Secretary of the Chapter.]

OH, swift the circling years have sped, and earth
Has reached that spot upon her orbit where
A century ago a nation's birth
Took place and notes triumphant filled the air.

Sweet silver-sandaled Liberty arose,
 Her glorious song out-floating to the breeze,
 Whose cadences swept up to the doors that close
 On dungeons locked with tyrant's grim decrees.

Her towers are still intact, though four long years
 The tide of fratricidal war their feet surged round ;
 Our sires deep planted them, yea, deep and strong,
 At Bunker Hill and New Orleans' bloody ground.

Aye, grand and strong for some brave gentle hands,
 Outstretched to deck them o'er with leaves of palm,
 That lonely wave in sunny Southern lands,
 And emerald pine 'neath Peace's orriflamme !

Outstretched to hurl discord to Stygian gloom,
 The vulture fell that brothers brave had slain,
 And bind the South's rich golden bowers of bloom,
 In union true with breezy hills of Maine.

"Heart Union," shout the great Apalachian chains,
 And far rock-ribbed Cordilleras join the cry,
 Down, down with strife and hate, while grandly reigns,
 Our great centennial year beneath the sky !

"Heart Union," shouts the strong free northern blast,
 And hopefully the balmy southern breeze
 Echoes the strain where towering palm trees cast
 Their broad, deep shades o'er golden tropic seas.

Where warm bright waves against the Gulf States curled,
 Twelve years before disunion fled afrighted,
 Brave hands the starry flag once more unfurled,
 But strife and hate the olive branch have blighted.

But now we'll know no North or South while closes
 Our glorious first century of life ;
 God make us free from tyranny as our roses,
 And as our breezes free from hate and strife !

And when another century is ended,
 Oh, may our swelling anthem be the same ;
 With angel accents may it still be blended,
 Union, good will to every clime and name !

Gracious Columbia, ever stand as now,
 Foremost of nations on thine upward march,
 All coming centuries crown thy radiant brow,
 The grandest, proudest land 'neath heaven's blue arch !

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

TO SAVE FRAUNCES TAVERN, NEW YORK.

IN the "Long Room" of the old Fraunces Tavern, New York, at the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, General George Washington, after resigning his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, took leave of the assembled generals and officers who had so faithfully coöperated with him in bringing the struggle to a triumphant close.

The building as it was has long been lost to view in a continuous five-story block, but its original framework remains, and also the stairway, the Long Room itself, and some of the other rooms.

In 1894, at a meeting of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, it was moved by Mrs. Fay Peirce, then a member of that Chapter, and seconded by Mrs. John Russell Young and Mrs. John H. Stanton, that the approaching third Chapter anniversary, on April 19, should take the form of a "tea" in the aforesaid famous "Long Room." The Chapter adopted the suggestion, and the "Fraunces Tavern Reunion" of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is still looked back to by its members as one of the most enjoyable of its many brilliant social occasions. So great, in fact, was the interest and enthusiasm excited, that it was believed a Chapter committee would at once be appointed and charged with the duty of taking steps for the rescue of the ancient and famous hostelry from its present deplorable uses as a cheap tavern and "long shoreman" restaurant and saloon.

Such a committee, however, was not appointed, and the recently organized Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Regent, has now taken the matter up.

At its last meeting for the season, May 29, a Committee on Fraunces Tavern was appointed, with Mrs. Fay Peirce as chairman. As the first step the latter was instructed to obtain, if possible, an interview with Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of 9 Lexington Avenue, New York City. When Mr. Hewitt was Mayor of New York, in 1887-8, he had introduced a law which empowers New York City to spend a million dollars a year in small parks. Mayor Strong, the present executive, had recently made Mr. Hewitt chairman of a commission for choosing the sites of small parks, and as the plan for saving Fraunces Tavern includes a small park, it was thought necessary to confer with Mr. Hewitt on the subject. To emphasize the importance which the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter attaches to saving Fraunces Tavern, the Regent and officers of the Chapter were requested to accompany Mrs. Fay Peirce in her call upon Mr. Hewitt.

The distinguished New Yorker very cordially granted the desired interview to the Chapter representatives on Monday afternoon, June 7, at his residence, and the first greetings being interchanged, Mrs. Fay Peirce addressed their host as follows :

THE PRESERVATION OF FRAUNCES TAVERN.

MR. HEWITT—Sir : The committee on Fraunces Tavern of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, come as deputies of the Chapter which, by vote at its last meeting, created the committee and instructed it to obtain from you, sir, if possible, the favor of a hearing regarding its object. The Chapter wished us to interview yourself—

First. Because it was announced in the papers that Mayor Strong had made you chairman of a committee to select the sites of small parks in New York, and a small park is an important part of our favorite plan for preserving Fraunces Tavern.

Second. Yourself, Mr. Hewitt, when Mayor of New York, were the author of this beneficent law which reserves \$1,000,000 a year for the creation of breathing places and open spaces throughout the city ; therefore, more than any other person, we hope that you may be favorably influenced to consider the creation of the small park we particularly have in mind.

Third. We most deeply feel that beyond any other eminent citizen of New York, your entire life and magnificent mind and energy have been devoted to the general benefit of your country and your city, and to the special benefit of the hundreds of families of your workmen, and of the thousands of students of Cooper Union.

Fourth. When you were Mayor of New York you forbade any flag, ex-

cepting the flag of our country, to be displayed upon any of the public buildings of the city, and owing to your patriotic stand for this locality the Stars and Stripes now float supreme and alone on public buildings throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

In view of all this we feel that if there be any one of influence in New York who is able, on account of his own aims and achievements, to sympathize with us and to use his influence for saving Fraunces Tavern—that one, honored Mr. Hewitt, would be yourself.

Finally, more than three years ago you did personally manifest your interest and sympathy in the two chief aims of the National Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution, namely, "The Observance of Historic Days," and "The Preservation of Historic Spots," by graciously accepting our invitation to meet at Fraunces Tavern on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the assembled Daughters who, at that time, constituted the New York City Chapter, and you then and there addressed them in your own lucid, impressive, and beautiful manner on the debt we Americans owe to the past, and on the perils and the duties of the present.

Kindly allow me to recall to your memory the complete plan for the preservation of Fraunces Tavern which I had the honor of presenting to the Daughters and their distinguished guests at that Fraunces Tavern reunion three years ago, and which our recently organized Mary Washington Colonial Chapter accepts and endorses as its own so far as it may be found practicable:

(a) That the block on which stands Fraunces Tavern should be purchased with public money, and all the buildings, save Fraunces Tavern, moved off, and a small park created, to be called "PATRIOTS PARK:"

(b) That the Tavern should be moved over toward the diagonally opposite corner of the block and restored to its original external shape and dimensions as far as these can be ascertained:

(c) That after the block is planted with grass and trees, revolutionary cannon should be placed, one on each side of the Tavern entrance, and that two soldiers should be detailed from Governor's Island to mount guard there in Continental uniform:

(d) That in the "Long Room," wherein Washington parted from the officers of the American Revolution, should be placed portraits of Washington and of the officers then present so far as these can be ascertained and their portraits from time to time obtained;

(e) That the rest of the Tavern be used as a Museum of revolutionary and colonial relics, excepting the rooms of the ground floor, which should be arranged for and devoted to the purposes of patriotic conference and publication—a sort of Patriotic Bureau, such as the Old South Church is in Boston.

(f) That an admission fee of twenty-five cents should be charged, as in the case of the Old South.

(g) That the public school children be taken to the Long Room once

during their school lives, as the Boston children are taken to the Old South.

(h) That a subscription fund should be started for a magnificent equestrian statue to Washington and his generals, to be placed about where Fraunces Tavern now stands; this memorial to be on the scale, at least, of the Albert Memorial in London, or the Frederick the Great Monument in Berlin, or the Luther one at Worms, or the Washington Monument just unveiled at Philadelphia, the money for which last has been collecting for nearly ninety years; so that we should not be discouraged if it required a century to raise the needed amount for this one.

Such, honored Mr. Hewitt, is the scope of our aspiration as American women and as Daughters of the American Revolution regarding the preservation of Fraunces Tavern.

American children for generations have learned in their histories that General Washington, after conducting the War of Independence to a triumphant close, resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American armies, and on his way home to Mount Vernon stopped in New York and took leave of his generals and officers in Fraunces Tavern. For almost the last two generations, however, Americans have been unaware that Fraunces Tavern still existed. Even the residents of New York themselves, most of them, know nothing about the old building.

But the revival of the patriotic spirit through the organizations of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and of many kindred societies has reminded us all very vividly that we have not only a Country, but a Past, and that the spots, and often the buildings, where occurred most momentous or affecting events are still in existence, and may still be rescued and preserved to the reverence, the love, and the tenderness of this and succeeding generations.

Of these, among the chiefest to us is Fraunces Tavern. True it was only a "tavern," but in its day it was evidently a central spot, perhaps the central spot of New York public and social life, quite as Delmonico's has been since.

Poor, plain, and mean, therefore, as Fraunces Tavern looks now, degraded to base uses as it long has been, the imperishable fact still remains that within its walls the heroes of the American Revolution gathered for the last time about the extraordinary leader of them all, and that there took place the historic event of their final parting. Within that Long Room were the tears, the sobs, the silence, that constituted the closing scene of the mighty struggle which tore the colonies from a kingly despotism and made possible this vast Republic of Liberty through Law.

For ourselves, sir, we cannot believe that less than the providence of our Father in heaven Himself has watched over and preserved this place through all these many years, and has now brought it again to mind just when the pride and pomp of power and wealth in this metropolis are expressing themselves so vividly—almost so intolerably—in the giant build-

ings towering all about Fraunces Tavern, and destined to cover every foot of that early New York. I repeat, we feel that God's own providence has intervened to keep this lowly building to our day, so that it may be restored, in an open space, to its original likeness as a very precious—nay, priceless relic of him whose august and sacred presence once hallowed it, and a perpetual lesson to every man, woman or child who visits it, that mind is infinitely more important than matter, and character infinitely more precious than money and all that money can create.

Look about New York where we will—whether the former New York or the Greater New York, of which the responsibility is now so terribly upon us—and how many are the places to which a mother may take her boy and say: "Here did our fathers speak a noble word; here did they do a noble deed!" I admit there are more of them than women make use of, even as it is, and we hope it will be one of the highest functions of this Chapter to point them out to New York mothers, and to urge them to take their children to them. But should a child ask about most of them: "Did the place look like this then, mamma?" the mother must reply: "No, dear; it is all stone, iron and brick now—all immense and different buildings. It is the spot, though it is changed."

But of Fraunces Tavern, should we preserve it, the mother could say: "Yes, love; here are the very walls themselves, the very windows, the very doors. Up these very stairs, so small and narrow, that stately yet loving soldier, the great Commander-in-Chief, the Father of his country, the matchless American, came, and all his best loved heroes with him; and here is his portrait, the way he looked, the uniform he wore; and the prayer of your mother's heart is that you may grow up as true, as high and as faithful a PATRIOT as strong, as unselfish and gentle a MAN as George Washington."

Oh, Mr. Hewitt, in this vast and opulent New York there is a hunger of the soul—there is a starvation of the heart for some expression of the highest things of the soul, of the deepest things of the heart—a hunger for patriotism, for romance, for beauty, for the ideal; yes, and a starvation for them that seeks and finds no sustenance, and so must betake itself to foreign lands, where the personal and family pride of long lines of princes and hereditary potentates has preserved in mind the sacrifices, the heroisms, the glories of the past, and thus bestows a tenderness and a glamour upon the present. Alas, how bald, how denuded, how garish, is much of our American existence. Under what discouragement and blight does the magnificent art-genius of our people live and move and have its being, because as a Nation we spend almost no money for the memorial sculptures and statues which ought to cover our public buildings, arches, fountains, and monuments, yet which in all other civilized lands have been a matter of course from the ancient Assyrians and Egyptians down!

We Daughters of the American Revolution want to help to change all this. We want to accept the saying of the idealist Emerson, and to "*drive out the passion for Europe by a greater passion for America.*"

We want the five or the ten thousand immigrants that land weekly at this port, on almost the first block they wander to, to come upon the most sublime Memorial to Washington that human genius can conceive or human treasure purchase. We want them to realize that, leave behind them what kingly manhood they may, there once walked a kinglier manhood here, which now they must try to live up to.

In conclusion, we ask, honored sir, not for any promise or encouragement to-day, that you will use your influence in the future toward the creation of the desired "Patriots Park" about the venerable Fraunces Tavern, but merely that you will take our plea into consideration, not only with the seriousness and the earnestness with which, of your own accord, you approach every subject, but also with the conviction that more than any other we wish for, and we hope for, and we ask for the eventual sympathy and coöperation of the greatest and most respected citizen of Greater New York—YOURSELF!

At the conclusion of Mrs. Peirce's appeal Mr. Hewitt informed his petitioners that the Small Park Law of the City of New York was only passed to create play-grounds and breathing places for the tenement-house population; and therefore that a Patriots Park such as the address contemplated, would not come under its provisions. Moreover, as Fraunces Tavern was in the business quarter of New York the land would be excessively expensive, and to make a small park out of the entire block, as proposed, might require, for the land alone, over \$2,000,000.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, however, was organized in Fraunces Tavern and for many years held its meetings in the "Long Room." The Chamber was raising funds for a new building of its own, and perhaps might be interested to build on the Fraunces Tavern site, and to incorporate and thus preserve the Long Room in its plans. On the other hand, by exciting public sympathy for Fraunces Tavern, a special grant might be obtained from the Legislature, and patriotic New Yorkers of wealth might also become interested to give large subscriptions. Mr. Hewitt promised to bear the case in mind and to write to the president of the Chamber of Commerce regarding it. He then showed the Committee some rare and beautiful busts of revolutionary patriots, and the ladies, after expressing their thanks, withdrew.

LYDIA COBB CHAPTER (Taunton, Massachusetts), Mrs. F. Gibbs, Regent, was organized November 9, 1896, with fifty-two charter members.

The enthusiasm shown in the formation of the Chapter by the unusually large number of charter members and the additions to its membership at every meeting is not surprising to any one who is at all conversant with the revolutionary record of Taunton. It was the same patriotic enthusiasm which fired the ancestors of so many of our Society in the earliest days of the Revolution and gave them the daring courage to float the famous flag of "Union and Liberty" in the center of the town in October, 1774, months before the battle of Lexington.

Taunton and its vicinity is still the home of very many of the descendants of the men who from the same homes and farms marched away in 1775 to fight for the independence of their country.

The fourth meeting of the Chapter took place on the evening of the 9th of February at the hospitable home of Mrs. Benjamin Burt, and was made a gala occasion on account of the presence of the State Regent, Madame von Rydingsvärd, who then formally presented to the Chapter their charter. Many of the ladies appeared in costume of revolutionary style, which added greatly to the spirit of the evening. After devoting a short time to the regular business before the Chapter the special programme of the evening was introduced by music from Mrs. Gardner, an accomplished pianist, whom we are so fortunate as to number among our members. That spirited poem by Hezekiah Butterworth, "The Unfurling of the Flag on Taunton Green," was read with fine effect by Mrs. Blaine. This was followed by a sketch from the Historian of the woman whose name the Chapter is proud to bear.

Mrs. Lydia Leonard Cobb was the descendant of a line of ancestry identified with the military history of Taunton from early colonial days, and she was the wife and mother of men whom we do well to honor. Her distinguished son, General David Cobb, served during the Revolution in many positions of responsibility, three years of the time as aid upon General Washington's staff.

Then came the feature of the evening, the presentation to

the Chapter of the charter with most felicitous and inspiring words by Madame von Rydingsvärd, replied to in fitting manner by our own earnest and energetic Regent.

A most delightful evening was brought to a close by all joining in our National anthem.—ISABEL ANDROS, *Historian*.

PIQUA CHAPTER.—Our beloved Stars and Stripes, the "flower flag," as the Chinese call it, was one hundred and twenty years old on June 14, the oldest flag in the world. The Daughters of the American Revolution, Piqua Chapter, celebrated this birthday by holding its last meeting for this year on that day, and making it an open meeting. The beautiful home of the Regent, Mrs. Augusta Isham Hick, was the scene of this charming celebration.

Mrs. Hicks is so thoughtful in her plans for the good of the Chapter, and untiring in her efforts for its success. Mrs. Hicks kindly invited Mrs. Rathbone, of Hamilton, the Regent for Ohio, to be present to meet the members.

Mrs. Rathbone is a handsome woman, of fine presence. She was given a very cordial greeting, and made an interesting address on the formation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The beautiful rooms and wide verandas were a study in color, while the broad folds of Old Glory and bright roses fragrant with the June odor formed color brilliant enough for even a celebration of the birth of a flag which is tinted with the colors of the morning.

The guests were presented at the door with tiny silk flags, a copy of "The Star Spangled Banner," and programme which is worthy of especial description. It was white, printed in blue, with the insignia of the Society in the corner. At the top was tied a tiny bow of red, white, and blue ribbon. The programme read as follows: Vocal solo, "Star Spangled Banner," Miss Grace Roe; addresses, Mrs. Rathbone; Mrs. Jane McKinney, Mrs. Louise W. McKinney, Mrs. Jane Adams, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Slanson, Mrs. James Johnson, Mrs. Theodore Royer, Mrs. Charity Hendershott, Mrs. Gertrude Irvin, Mrs. Rachel Johnston, Miss Margaret Johnston, Mrs. Sarah C. Manson, Mrs. Ella M. Statler, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, Miss Daisy

Smith, Mrs. Mary Widney, Miss A. Katherine Gross; violin solo, "Reverie" (Shuman), Miss A. K. Gross.

The guests, numbering over eighty, were received by Mrs. Hicks and then presented to Mrs. Rathbone by Mrs. Slanson, the Vice-Regent, and Mrs. McKinney, the Historian of the Chapter.

After Mrs. Rathbone's splendid address, Mrs. Hicks announced the reading of paper on the pioneer women of Piqua. The forefathers always have their share of glory, but the "foremothers" are, as a rule, not mentioned, so the afternoon's programme gave them their meed of praise. The papers were short, eloquent, and well written, and well delivered. At the close of the literary and musical programme ices and cake were served. In each sherbet glass a flag stood proudly erect, making the trays brilliant on which the ices was served.

Among the guests present were some older ladies to whose eyes tears often came, for there women who were described were not shadowy figures of a dead past but friends who had gone just a little further on. And then came the close of one of the most beautiful entertainments ever given in Piqua.—
LOUISE W. MCKINNEY, *Historian*.

GEORGE CLYMER CHAPTER.—On Tuesday, April 13, 1897, the George Clymer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, celebrated its first anniversary and was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Charles L. Tracy and her daughters, Mrs. Louis M. Hall and Miss Clara M. Tracy. The day was also commemorative of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, April 13, being the date chosen by the Chapter at its organization for the annual meeting.

In response to an appeal from the Philadelphia Chapter it was agreed to send five dollars to the Mount Vernon Restoration and Endowment Fund. Also it was agreed to send five dollars to the suffering Cubans.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place with the following result: Regent, Mrs. R. A. Mercur; Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. O. Macfarlane; Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Codding; Registrar, Miss Susie E. Stevens; Treasurer, Mrs. L.

M. Hall ; Committee of Safety, Mrs. Louis Piollet, Mrs. C. G. Russell, Mrs. William Little, Mrs. C. L. Tracy.

After the business of the meeting, apropos of the day, two extremely well-written articles were read on Thomas Jefferson that were enjoyed and highly appreciated by the members of the Chapter. Miss Susie Stevens first read an article on his career as a statesman, diplomat, Cabinet officer, Vice-President, and President. This was followed by an article read by Miss Lillian Storrs containing an account of his life at Montecello, letters, &c. The large attendance and earnestness of the meeting promise well for the success of the Chapter.

At the first meeting after the summer adjournment it was resolved to have the regular meeting every month. The settlement of the Colonies and events preceding the Revolution was thought a fitting beginning for study, and the Chapter has reviewed the history of the Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania Colonies.

One of the regular meetings of unusual interest was held on March 12, 1897, at the home of the Regent. The subject for the day was "Colonial Pennsylvania." The Regent first entertained the Chapter by giving an interesting account of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution of 1897 that she attended. One of the leading features of this meeting was an article on William Penn, prepared and read by Miss Alice Ransom. An article was also read, "The Quakers," containing an account of their origin in England, and a history of their life and influence in Pennsylvania. Miss Clara Tracy then read some clever questions on Colonial Pennsylvania, that were followed by general conversation and refreshments.

The Chapter met for organization on April 14, 1896, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercur, Towanda, Pennsylvania, with the following charter members: Mrs. R. A. Mercur, Mrs. E. G. Macfarlane, Mrs. C. S. Russell, Mrs. Edward Overton, Mrs. C. L. Tracy, Mrs. William Little, Mrs. Edward Walker, Mrs. W. Patton Griffith, Mrs. E. J. Angle, Mrs. Louis Piollet, Mrs. Joseph Parrot, Miss Alice Ransom, Miss Anne M. Griffiths, Miss Susie E. Stevens, Miss Ulilla H.

Tracy, Miss Lillian G. Storrs, Miss Clara M. Tracy, and Mrs. John W. Coddington.

The Regent offered the by-laws which were unanimously adopted. The Chapter was named for one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, George Clymer, in honor of three charter members who are lineal descendants of his. Since the organization of the Chapter four members have been added, Mrs. Simon Rendall, Mrs. George A. Dayton, Mrs. Richard T. Dodson, and Mrs. Wayne De Forest. There are also six others who have been accepted by the Committee of Safety who have not yet applied for membership to the National Society.—ANNE HALE CODDING, *Secretary*.

SEA COAST DEFENCE CHAPTER (Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts), organized October 1, 1896, with fourteen members. It now numbers thirty-three, with several papers prepared for admission in the autumn. The 11th of June, Bunker Hill day, was celebrated at "Beachside," Vineyard Haven, the residence of Mrs. Clara de N. Chase, a patriotic and enthusiastic member of the Chapter. The roomy mansion, more than a century old, was thrown open to the public and a delicious supper served. The Daughters appeared in old time costumes and presented a fine appearance with their powdered hair and face patches. The officers of the Martha Vineyard Chapter, of Edgartown, Massachusetts, were guests. After the supper a literary and musical entertainment was given. The object of this event was to raise money for a memorial to three revolutionary heroines—Polly Daggett, Maria Allen, and Parnel Manter. The story of their courageous and patriotic act merits general circulation. Perhaps the most authentic account of the same was that told by Captain Leander Daggett, of Vineyard Haven, a nephew of Polly Daggett, in an account of it written for a local paper, the *Cottage City Star*, in 1882, as follows:

Some time ago I noticed in the *Vineyard Gazette*, I think, an imperfect and abridged account of the destruction of the liberty pole erected in this village in 1775, and I will venture to give the story as it was related to me by my greataunt, Polly Daggett Hillman, one of the three young ladies engaged

in the affair. She stated to me that in this village, as was the case in all America at that time, a great excitement prevailed and a meeting of citizens was called, and it was voted to erect a liberty pole and accordingly a spar was procured suitable for the purpose and conveyed to the highest hill in the village, then called "Marter Hill," somewhere near where Jenkins paint shop now (1882) stands; a deep hole was dug and all the tea that could be found was emptied into it, and with shouts of patriotism and defiance to old England the pole was erected, and the then national flag was hoisted upon it. I would observe here that the women at such times were generally found to be fully as patriotic as the men, and the young women very enthusiastic in the cause, as in the later war of the Revolution. In a few weeks after the erection of the pole an English war brig anchored in the harbor and sent a boat on shore and demanded a spar to replace the one lost in a gale a short time previous. None but the liberty pole could be found to answer, and that they must have and would pay for if given up peaceably. Not being able to prevent them from taking it by force, which they threatened to do, the Selectmen sold it to them at a price agreed upon. They then went on board their vessel, intending to return in the morning to prepare the stick for use. Now, my aunt said, a great commotion arose among the young women. They said that had the British come and taken it by force they would have to submit, but to sell it to an enemy's ship was disgraceful, and they were determined not to submit to the disgrace if they could prevent it. So Polly Daggett, Parnel Panter, and Maria Allen formed themselves into a committee of three to destroy it. There was a sick woman in a house near by, and it was agreed the girls should stay with her that night. One had procured an auger, another some powder, and the third was to be on guard for fear of interruption. At midnight when all was still they sallied forth, bored a deep hole in the pole and filled it with powder, but not knowing how to plug it and apply a slow match they tied a brand of fire to a pole and touched it off. They then quietly returned to their homes without stopping to examine what the effect of the blast was. In the morning the cry was heard through the place that "the liberty pole was all shattered and split."

Soon the boats from the brig came on shore, and the brave girls were much amused looking out of their windows seeing the carpenters marching up with a rack load of tools, and at the astonishment depicted on their faces and the vexation at their disappointment.

The Selectmen came to the spot and the British officers, to their credit, expostulated with them in a gentlemanly way, saying: "Sirs, you have used us very unjustly; we did not take the spar from you, but bought it, and would have paid you well for it although we could have taken it, and now it is unfit for use." The Selectmen felt, or pretended to feel, bad about it, but all they could do was to lay it to the boys, and it was supposed to be the boys for eight years until the girls told of it themselves. At the latter part of her life Polly Hillman was granted a pension on account of this act.

The names of these women should be held in reverence by all patriots.—MARTHA D. NORRIS, *Secretary*.

DEBORAH AVERY CHAPTER (Lincoln, Nebraska).—On the evening of the 22d of February the Chapter held a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Welch to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. Those in the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. Welch; General Washington, represented by Dr. H. B. Ward, of the State University; Lady Washington, by Mrs. Mary Manning; Lady Hamilton, by Mrs. Van Brunt; Nellie Custis, by Mrs. H. B. Ward; General Lafayette, by Dr. C. F. Ladd; Baron Steuben, by Ray Welch, and Lawrence Lewis, by Roscoe Pound.

The stately manners, the graceful and low sweeping bows, the costumes and powdered hair, the flowers, tulips, and daffodils and the candles recalled the times of Washington. The members, as well as many of the guests, wore colonial costumes. Many heirlooms were noticed.

Miss Helen Welch as Dollie Madison, Miss Blanche Garten as Margaret Winthrop, and General Lafayette and Baron Steuben gracefully and sedately danced the minuet. Nellie Custis sang "The Girl I Left Behind Me," after which many took part in a Virginia reel. General and Lady Washington led the grand march up to the supper room. Here colonial refresh-

ments, cakes, nuts, raisins, and cider were served on antique china. The room was decorated in the colonial colors. Ruth Bryan provided each guest with a souvenir hatchet.

Among the many pictures of Washington displayed were a steel engraving, loaned by Hon. W. J. Bryan, and a fine copy of the unfinished painting by Stuart. This reception aroused a deeper interest in the work of the Chapter.—CORA FRANCES SMITH, *Historian*.

SIBBIL DWIGHT KENT CHAPTER (Suffield, Connecticut).—The Daughters of the American Revolution in Suffield, Connecticut, organized June 10, 1896, received by vote its charter name, "Sibbil Dwight Kent," August 5, and was admitted into the national organization November 5. The charter came into the possession of the members of the Chapter March 12, 1897. Thirty names, including two true Daughters, engrossed thereon, the picture of the early home of Sibbil Dwight engrossed in Sepia on the mat, and the frame of wood made from a door taken from her home, were all executed at the art store of Evarts Cutler, New Haven, Connecticut, and is a specimen of fine artistic work. Invitations were issued to Regents and officers of every Chapter in the State to be present at the presentation of the charter to the Chapter, June 29, and generally the response was—*gracious acceptance*. The reception was in the spacious rooms of the Connecticut Literary Institution. After an hour or two of "feast of reason and flow of soul," the Daughters in procession visited the grave of Sibbil Dwight Kent, laying flowers thereon, it being the seventy-fifth anniversary of her death. From thence they convened at the Second Baptist Church, where much tasteful and appropriate decoration had been accomplished and where the exercises were conducted in accordance with the following programme: Music, voluntary, "Constancy," Mrs. Bronson; invocation, Mrs. H. T. Bulkley; music, "Summer Fancies," Miss Haskell, Miss Lord, Miss Phelps, Miss Pease, Mrs. Coye, pianist; address of welcome, Miss H. L. Archer, Regent; response, Mrs. S. T. Kinney, State Regent; music, "Legende," Miss Beeman, Mrs. Bronson; music, "Star Spangled Banner," Miss Haskell, audience joining in chorus; reading, "Causes

of the Revolution," Mrs. Charles Schwartz ; music, "Hail to Thee," Miss Haskell, Miss Lord, Mrs. Phelps, Miss Pease ; "Sibbil Dwight Kent," H. M. King, Historian ; music, intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Polonaise, Miss Bronson, Miss Beeman ; presentation of charter, Mrs. S. T. Kinney ; acceptance, Miss H. L. Archer ; music, "Soldier's Farewell," Miss Haskell, Miss Lord, Mrs. Phelps, Miss Pease ; a talk on the Society, Mrs. Newcombe ; "America," by the audience. The day was one to be remembered with patriotic interest. The guests departed with courteous and kindly expressions of appreciation while we were most fully impressed with the possibilities and opportunities for charter work in the future. But now in the early autumn tide our hearts are overflowing with sadness. We mourn our beloved Regent, Miss Helen L. Archer, who suddenly and unexpectedly passed from this life, September 10. The cloud of bereavement overshadows the Chapter, but the silver lining gives promise that our loss is to her unspeakable gain, and we are assured our heavenly Father "doeth all things well." The Chapter will ever cherish in tender remembrance their first beloved Regent.—(Miss) HELEN M. KING, *Historian*.

LE RAY DE CHAUMONT CHAPTER.—Judge A. H. Sawyer and his wife respectively, Son and Daughter of the American Revolution, invited the Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to meet with them upon their handsome lawn on Monday, the 5th day of July, to celebrate the Nation's birthday. It was quite the hottest day known during several years in Northern New York, and the Daughters had need of the courage inherited from soldier ancestors to make any extra exertion in the glaring light and great heat from the midsummer sun. But as each guest arrived the scene was so attractive that discomfort was soon forgotten. The lawn was beautifully trimmed with flags, and upon the piazza were draperies of bunting in red, white, and blue. Just back of where the guests sat was an extension flower garden, and soft sprays of water cooled the air. The Chapter Regent was necessarily absent, but Mrs. Norman Stiles presided in a charming manner and announced the numbers of the programme.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Mockridge, rector of Grace Church. Miss Sawyer, daughter of the host and hostess, recited in a very pleasing manner "Caesar Rodney's Ride." Father Burm, of the Holy Family Church, then gave a masterly address that thrilled every one who listened with patriotic feeling. Then Miss Peck read selections from three of Lowell's patriotic poems. Between these numbers were sang patriotic songs—"America," "Star Spangled Banner," and the "Red, White, and Blue." After the exercises a little time was spent socially, and ices and wafers were offered the company for refreshments. The verdict was unanimous that the afternoon had been pleasant and profitable in helping to keep alive the feeling that prompted the first Fourth of July Declaration of Independence.

On the 8th of July many members of Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took the trolley car and went to Brownville in response to an invitation from Mrs. Clark, who owns the house built and occupied about the time of the War of 1812 by Major General Jacob Brown, commander of the United States Army. Mrs. Clark rightly thought that the Daughters would find much of interest in the old historic mansion. The house is very large, built of stone and stands in the midst of extensive grounds with a little church back of the house that is reached by a foot path winding through the grounds and across a bridge over a small silvery stream. The church was built and maintained by General Brown for a place of worship for himself, his family, and friends. In the house a few pieces of furniture that belonged to General Brown are now owned by Mr. Clark, and in the carriage house is what remains of General Brown's once handsome carriage. It was built so substantially that now after the lapse of almost a century the running gear looks stronger than most modern carriages and could well carry a load, but the horse that would draw it would have to be very powerful. I think in the olden days it must have been "a coach and four." In this northern country the memory, the history of General Brown, there are but few who remember him, is kept alive because he belongs to the locality, but though his reputation was national it is so long ago that I will briefly state a few facts for the benefit of those

who have not the opportunity that this locality affords of learning his history. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1775. Of an adventurous spirit he came to northern New York in 1799 and attracted by the great water power of Black River located upon it and named the little settlement which quickly sprang around him Brownville. He built mills, stores, and new roads, and being a member of the militia he was appointed, upon the declaration of war in 1812, commander of the forces upon the frontier from Oswego to St. Regis. Because of his successful defense of Sackett's Harbor in May, 1813, he was promoted in the regular army to be major general, and in the following year he had command of the American armies on the Niagara frontier. An old history says: "Among all the men who came to the front during the War of 1812 General Brown achieved the most enduring record." He died at Washington in 1828, where he was buried with the honor due his rank, and a monument has been erected by Congress over his grave. In the quiet little "acre of God" at Brownville are buried his wife, their two daughters, two sons-in-law, and grandson, the inscription upon the modest stone erected over the grave of Mrs. Brown bears also the name of her distinguished husband, but says he is buried at Washington, District of Columbia.—FLORA STELLA PECK, *Historian*.

FORT NELSON CHAPTER.—On the evening of the 11th of May the Fort Nelson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated its first anniversary by holding a reception at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Emmerson, one of its members. Despite the inclemency of the weather a large number of persons attended, drawn hither by the charming programme. The house was beautifully decorated with cut flowers, flags, and electric lights. The crowning feature of the evening, however, was a charming address by Lieutenant J. C. Cresap, United States Navy, former Secretary General of the Sons of the American Revolution.—REBECCA MARSHALL NASH, *Regent*.

PITTSBURG CHAPTER.—Friday evening, May 7, the Pittsburgh Chapter inaugurated a new effort to encourage patriotism

and increase interest in American history among the young people of our two cities. Some months ago prizes were offered to the pupils of the high schools in Pittsburg and Allegheny for the best essays on "Fort Necessity." A large and enthusiastic audience assembled in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, and a very interesting programme was carried out. The hall was tastefully decorated with a profusion of flags and the emblem of the Society. On the platform were the mayors of the cities, the principals of the high schools, the Rev. Dr. Izee, and the committee in charge, Lieutenant Governor Lyon presiding and Miss Killikelly at the organ. A feature of the occasion which elicited much applause was the "Salute to the Flag," given by a number of small boys and girls of one of the schools, which was as follows: "I give my head and my heart to my country; one country, one language, one flag; red, white, and blue is our flag, and wherever we go red, white, and blue is the flag for me and for you." Mrs. Gayley on behalf of the Chapter delivered an eloquent address on the true meaning of the Society and a short history of its organization; also telling of the work done in some of the other Chapters. The prize essays were read by the successful contestants and afforded a striking example of the different manner in which a well-known historical fact may be treated and were well-written, showing a thorough understanding of the subject and evincing much research and study. The prizes—two ten dollar and two five dollar gold pieces, placed in fancy boxes ornamented with the traditional hatchet and cherries—were distributed by Lieutenant Governor Lyon, who made a fine address on "Patriotism." The Tuesday Musical Club, under the direction of Mr. James Stephen Martin, varied the programme with several charming choruses, and with the singing of "America" by the entire audience the occasion closed.—GRACE A. GORMLY, *Historian*.

A NEW CHAPTER IN DULUTH, MINNESOTA.—Mrs. R. M. Newport, of St. Paul, State Regent for Minnesota of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was in Duluth April 19 to attend the inauguration of the second Chapter for Duluth, the Liberty Chapter, and met the Greysolon du Lhut Chapter at lunch April 20. An informal discussion of topics of inter-

est to the Daughters of the American Revolution in general and this in particular was enjoyed. The Chapter is prospering and although it has lost two members by removal from the city and five toward the new Chapter it holds its own and has filled these places, numbering now twenty-one.—N. S. A.

COLONEL CRAWFORD CHAPTER.—On May 3, 1897, by invitation of the Historian, Mrs. Samuel Penniman Bates, the Colonel Crawford Chapter with guests, numbering in all about thirty, met at her house to listen to a most able and interesting address by Dr. John W. Perrin, Professor of History and Political Economy at Allegheny College, on the subject of American Nationality. At 7.15 the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. N. H. Merwin, introduced the speaker, who took up the question of the intention of the framers of the American Constitution to establish a nation, and not a confederacy of States. Extracts from speeches and papers of statesmen on both sides of the question were quoted, showing that while a few were in favor of a confederation of independent States, yet the majority believed and intended this United States to be a nation and a government by the people and for the people of all the States. No synopsis nor extracts from the paper can do justice to Dr. Perrin's able exposition of the subject; but to say that all present were delighted gives but a scant expression to our appreciation of the Doctor's courtesy. At the conclusion of the address the members of the Chapter retired to the library and held a short business session, after which patriotic songs and other choice selections were sung by some of Meadville's best vocalists and dainty refreshments were served by the hostess and her charming daughters.—SUSAN FISHER ROSE, *Secretary*.

CAMDEN CHAPTER.—The regular monthly meeting of Camden Chapter was held on Lexington Day, April 19, 1897. The Daughters were delightfully entertained at the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. J. Frisbie. The windows and walls were beautifully draped with silk flags, and the electroliers were trimmed with red, white, and blue crepe tissue. These, together with the delicate arrangement of potted plants and flowers, red, white, and blue, made the house a "bower of beauty." The

business session was held at four o'clock. The committee who had been appointed to place flags upon the graves of all revolutionary soldiers buried in Camden, reported that they had found twenty-seven graves and had thus marked them. We hope soon to place permanent markers at all these graves. Nearly all the Daughters present reported that they had unfurled flags outside of their own homes in commemoration of the battle of Lexington. When business was over the ladies were seated at well laid tables, where at each plate was a beautiful badge in light blue with letters of gold, "Camden Chapter, D. A. R." After the supper, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, the ladies returned to the drawing-room. At seven o'clock the Chapter was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. G. F. Conant. Mrs. Frisbie distributed souvenirs in the form of programmes, beautifully decorated in water colors, in such old-time designs as Priscilla, the Puritan Maiden; Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere, the Old Liberty Bell, and many others of equal interest.

The programme, which was unusually fine, and in which all performed their parts exceedingly well, was as follows: Piano duet, "A Spanish Suite," *Edson Keith*, Mrs. Kendall, Miss Abbott; reading, "The Revolutionary Uprising," Miss Rae; violin solo, "Mazurka de Concert," *Musin*, Mr. Kramer; essay, "The Battle of Lexington," Mrs. Stoddard; reading, "Elopement in Seventy-five," Miss Rae; song, "Barbara Fritchie," Mrs. Case; recitation, "Paul Revere's Ride," Mrs. Bacon; essay, "General Israel Putnam," Mrs. Stone; duet, piano and violin, "Star Spangled Banner," Mr. Traffarn, Mr. Kramer.

As guests there were from out of town Miss Rae, of Utica, and Mrs. Leonard, of the Fort Stanwix Chapter, of Rome, and Mrs. A. C. Phelps and Miss Abbott, of this village.

On March 19 Camden Chapter received from Mrs. Lizzie H. Putnam Stone its first gift, a gavel, made of hickory and oak grown on the Saratoga battlefield. On the handle of the gavel is a silver plate beautifully engraved: "Lizzie H. Putnam Stone. Presented to the Camden Chapter Feb. 22, 1897." The date was that upon which Mrs. Stone had expected to make the presentation. The gavel is a fac simile of the one

presented to the New York State Regent by the Saratoga Chapter. Mrs. Stone was formerly a member of Saratoga Chapter, but withdrew to join Camden Chapter.—S. LUCY MILLER, *Secretary*.

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH CHAPTER (Portland, Maine).—June 14, the stars and stripes were seen flying from some of the private residences in this city. This perhaps was a surprise to some who were not aware that Old Glory was waving its gay colors in honor of the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of its adoption by Congress. The patriotic Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose mission it is to perpetuate the heroic deeds of their ancestors, did honor to the occasion in the afternoon in the parlors of Congress Square Hotel. Mrs. F. E. Bickford conducted the musical part of the programme, and was fortunate in obtaining some of the best musical talent in the city, consisting of Miss Nellie McGregor, Mrs. Fred. Sparrow, Miss Bertha Gilson, and the Misses Robertson and Williams. Mrs. B. F. Haskell read an interesting history on the growth and changes of the American flag from early colonial times to its adoption by Congress in 1777 and traced its progress to the last star placed upon its field July 4, 1896. Mrs. F. H. Kendall, assisted by the efficient committee, served punch and cake. Among the guests were Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, Mrs. Caroline Dana Howe, Mrs. Frank B. Clark, president of the Women's Loyal Union, of Portland; Mrs. Vaill, of New York, and Mrs. A. O. Waterman, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Pictures of Betsey Ross, who made the first American flag, also that of Peter H. Wendover, designer of the present flag, were displayed. Miss A. L. McDonald, Historian of the Chapter, read an original poem.

HANNAH GODDARD CHAPTER (Brookline, Massachusetts).—The regular meeting of the Hannah Goddard Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on Thursday, March 11, at the home of Miss Julia Goddard, on Warren Street. The Regent, Miss Ellen Chase, presided. The reports of the officers were read and accepted, and a full report of the Continental Congress was given by Mrs. Edward Standish

Robinson. The Rev. Christopher R. Eliot, of Dorchester, then read an interesting paper on William Dawes, of Boston, who was the companion of Paul Revere on the famous ride on the eve of the battle of Lexington. Mr. Eliot in his account told some amusing anecdotes which are traditions in the family, having come down from the patriot himself. After the reading of the paper Mr. Eliot announced that the hostess, Miss Goddard, who is a granddaughter of William Dawes, would present a flag to the Chapter in his honor and in that of her Goddard ancestors from whom the Chapter takes its name. Mr. Eliot gave a short account of the origin of the American flag, and spoke of the changes that had been made in it. The flag to be presented to the Chapter, he said, was the flag of the original States, having thirteen stripes of red and white and a circle of thirteen white stars on a blue field. It was accepted by Congress on June 14, 1777, and was first unfurled at Fort Schuyler in the same year. The flag was then unveiled and the company rose and saluted it, after which Mr. Eliot, acting as the representative of Miss Goddard, formally presented the flag to the Chapter in honor of William Dawes, of Boston, and John Goddard, Sr., and John Goddard, Jr., of Brookline. The Regent, Miss Chase, made an appropriate response, the Chapter standing in recognition of the gift. Mr. Willard Y. Gross, a veteran of the Civil War, was present at the meeting in full uniform; he rose and, after again saluting the flag, spoke with much feeling of the reverence felt for it by the men of the army. Miss Mary L. Watson, a descendant of John and Hannah Goddard, thanked Miss Goddard for her gift in the name of the descendants. Mrs. Susan W. S. Nash, an "own Daughter" of the Revolution, spoke of her father, Benjamin Sawin, who enlisted in the Continental Army at the age of fifteen and fought under the flag in its original form. Appropriate music was played during the meeting by three young ladies, who rendered our national hymns with spirit and feeling. The meeting adjourned at about one o'clock and a charming lunch was served. Miss Goddard's house, which has stood on the "Old Sherburne Road" for over a hundred years, was a delightful place for this flag presentation. The landscape paper on the walls, the quaint turns of the staircase, the large old fashioned rooms all helped

to bring back the spirit of '76 and to make especially appropriate the beautifully silk banner with its circle of thirteen stars.

MAH-WE-NO-WA-SIGH CHAPTER (Poughkeepsie, New York) has lately held a very successful loan exhibition of colonial and revolutionary relics. A few articles of historic interest which antedated colonial times were accepted by the relic committee, and between a thousand and eleven hundred articles were gathered together in a large hall having small outlying rooms for the different departments. We knew that Dutchess County was full of valuable old relics of historic days, but we had no idea that at such short notice and from only two or three towns so many beautiful and interesting things would come in, as a flood, upon us.

From 1775 to 1798 Poughkeepsie was much of the time virtually the capitol of the State of New York, and during this period there were held there one session of the colonial Legislature, one session of the State Legislature, one Legislative Convention, one Constitutional Convention, one secret convention, and two meetings of the Committee of Safety.

Of all the mansion and manor houses, courthouse, and taverns where these great gatherings were held, or where the statesmen who belonged to them were entertained, but one historic building remains with any semblance of its former dignity, and that is a large, old stone house which was at different times the official residence of governors of the colony and State. It still stands in a fair state of preservation and with much of its original aspect, even though well-meant ambition has added an inappropriate glass annex to its eastern exposure and demolished its characteristic south porch. Within its walls Washington, Lafayette, Schuyler, and Hamilton have been entertained—if they would only tell us how often! and many a member of the Colonial and State Legislatures must have trod its ancient halls and sat around its hospitable board. For the sake of these bygone days our Chapter has a great desire to become possessed of this old stone house, and to this end the loan exhibition was instituted for four days which netted us two hundred dollars, the beginning of a fund for the purchase of this historic building. One very substantial subscription toward this purchase

has already been made by a friend who wishes his name withheld, and it has been whispered about among us that a bequest awaits the Chapter from a man who privately announces himself as not quite ready to die prematurely, even to advance so good a cause.

A tea-room was open each afternoon of the exhibition and each day had its characteristic decorations. The first was New England day and Puritan maidens served the visitors with coffee and crollers. The second was Dutch day, and nebrouw and mejuforouw had a special menu to offer. Maryland day, descendants of the colonial cavaliers showed their friends a thing or two about Southern cooking, and on the last, French day, light refreshments were served by the ladies of the French Court. There was a relic committee, tea-room committee with sub-committees in charge each day, hall committee, committee on decorations, ticket committee, committee on insurance, and committee on press and catalogue. The exhibition created so much enthusiasm that it had scarcely closed before we were asked to repeat it very soon, and were promised many valuable relics which timid owners had hesitated before to trust to our keeping.

MADISON COUNTY CHAPTER (Richmond, Kentucky), not yet a year old, is striving to do its part in the great work. For the present the regular monthly meetings are held at Westover Terrace, home of the Regent, Mrs. A. W. Smith. Following the business meeting papers of historical interest are read and the social feature predominates. Under the auspices of the Chapter, aided by the Sons of the American Revolution of the city, a patriotic celebration was held last Fourth of July, the first celebration of the kind since the war. Lately the attention of the Chapter has turned toward the children of the public schools to whom they have offered a prize for the best original paper on the "Spies of the Revolution." 'Tis to be read at commencement exercises in June, when the decision is to be made.

Madison County Chapter's roll has the honor of bearing the name of a real daughter, the only Chapter in the State so distinguished, I believe. 'Tis Mrs. Elizabeth Palloway Buford

Parkes, whose father, John Buford, of Culpeper County, Virginia, enlisted at the age of seventeen in the Continental Army, served with honor, bore the hardships with patience and assisted at the final struggle of the British hordes to retain a foothold on our shores—Yorktown, October 19, 1781. In 1787 he came to Woodford County, Kentucky, but later settled in Lincoln County, now Madison, where he married Frances Banton. To this union six children were born, Mrs. Parkes being the youngest and only surviving one, now nearly eighty-three years of age. The much-coveted golden spoon has lately been presented by the National Society to Mrs. Parkes through the courtesy of our Regent, Mrs. A. W. Smith.—H. N. S. WYGANT, *Historian*.

SIoux CITY CHAPTER.—The Daughters of the American Revolution of Sioux City, Iowa, remembered the birthday of the "Father of His Country" by giving "The Boston Tea Party" in the home of their Regent, Miss Weare, on Monday evening. Each Daughter had the privilege of inviting one or more guests. The rooms were hung with flags, which were reflected in long mirrors, and the portieres were made of flags. Each guest was presented with a souvenir book, containing twenty questions on "revolutionary characters," with space for answers. The cover was done in delft and displayed a picture of Washington and a tea plant, which formed one of the words in "The Boston Tea Party," February 22, 1897. At the close of the question contest the guests were invited to the dining-room and seated about one long table. The decorations were appropriate. A center mirror, wreathed with smilax, holding tiny flags, which formed a border, reflected in the glass and banquet lamp, with globe in red, white, and blue, made a most attractive decoration. Triple candelabra held candles of white, red, and blue. The menu was served in courses. Each guest, beside the souvenir book, was given a small flag as a memento of the second anniversary of the Order and the pleasant social event. As a closing act the "loving cup" passed from lip to lip after the nectar had first been sipped by the hostess, and a toast given was responded to by lusty waving of flags. "America," in which all joined, was the closing event

of the evening.—GENEVIEVE DAVIS STEVENS, *Recording Secretary*.

NARRAGANSETT CHAPTER.—In the old historic court house at Kingston, Rhode Island, can be found the home of the Narragansett Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This court house was erected in 1776, and it is with great pride we have fitted up a room in this old building for our exclusive use. Some articles have been loaned, others given, until we have made a pleasant and attractive home for the Chapter, where we meet the second Wednesday in every month. We have only sixteen members at present, but a glimpse at what we have been doing this past year will give some idea of the interest taken by the ladies.

On February 22 we gave an entertainment in Library Hall in this same historic building, consisting of an address by Captain W. W. Wotherspoon, United States Army, followed by a sale of fancy articles and refreshments, by which we added sixty dollars to our treasury. The subject of Captain Wotherspoon's address was Major Ebenezer Adams, an old revolutionary soldier, who was buried a little north of the village, and whose grave was yet unmarked. The address was of great interest, and told us much that had been gathered about this old officer, who was one of the historic band who captured General Prescott. With the money taken at this entertainment we have erected a monument to the memory of Major Ebenezer Adams. It is about twenty feet high, made of stones gathered about the place and built in rubble work. In about the center is a marble tablet, on which is the inscription. This monument stands a little back from the main road, but can be plainly seen by all passers by, to tell them that it marks the grave of one of the brave defenders of our country so many years ago.

We hold one Chapter meeting every month, and before one social cup of tea we have a little course of history. This year each of the ladies in turn has prepared a paper on one of the thirteen original States, giving an account of its settlement and struggles before the Revolution. These have been extremely interesting.

A few days ago we gave the second entertainment of the year. As there were a number of visiting Daughters in the town we invited them to meet our State Regent, Mrs. Susan A. Ballard, and Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Regent of the Brooklyn, New York, Chapter, whose books on colonial times are so well known. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, old blue and white quilts, china, spinning wheels, embroidery, etc. Mrs. Ballou read an interesting paper on "The Part South Kingston Took in the Revolutionary War," and was followed by Mrs. Earle, who gave an exceedingly charming talk. Refreshments were then served and the time enjoyed socially. We extended invitations to all the Chapter Regents of the State, the Sons and Daughters of our own town and to a number of Daughters of other States. It is not for us to say whether the affair was a success, but the expressions of our guests left little doubt in our own minds.

Before I close this little sketch of "what we are doing" I must add that all our Chapter has accomplished has been through the inspiration given us by our own Regent, Mrs. Annie M. R. Hunt, and the sympathy of our friends.—FLOR-
ENCE LYMAN LANE, *Secretary*.



ROBERT RUTHERFORD.

"It is a work of love and pride resuscitating the patriotic dead. It is a work of justice to them, and may be of advantage to the present age, by reproducing for study and imitation, the words and conduct of the wise, just, modest, and patriotic, intelligent, and disinterested men who carried their country through a momentous revolution, moulded that country into one brotherly Union, and then put the government they had formed into operation in the same fraternal spirit of 'unity, mutual deference and concession' in which they had made it." Such was the subject of this sketch.

Robert Rutherford, the son of Hugh Rutherford and Sarah de Montargis, was born in Scotland, October 20, 1728, and educated at the Royal College at Edinburgh.

The Rutherfords of Scotland are noted as far back as 1140, where mention is made of Robertus Dominus de Rutherford. Sir Robert Rutherford was a friend of Robert Bruce in 1398. Sir Walter Scott's mother was a Rutherford, and the name of Rutherford appears in several of his works. In the "Lay of Last Minstrel" are described the "Rutherfords of Hunthill" as an ancient race of Border Laids, whose names occur in history, sometimes as defending the frontier against the English, sometimes as disturbing the peace of their own country.

Robert Rutherford came to this country when very young, took an active part in establishing American Independence,

and also in the politics of the early days of the Republic. He was eccentric, but brilliant and very popular.

On September 13, 1753, he married Mary Howe, the widow of Hon. George Augustus Howe, who was killed at Ticonderoga in the wars with the Indians. He was the brother of Lord Admiral Howe of the British Navy. Mary Howe was the daughter of William and Deborah Daubein or Dobbin.

Robert Rutherford was one of the delegates to the Convention held at the town of Richmond, in the Colony of Virginia, on Friday, the 1st of December, 1775, and afterwards by adjournment in the city of Williamsburgh.

At Williamsburgh, on December 6, 1775, this Convention resolved itself into a committee to take into their further consideration the state of the Colony.

He was one of the seven delegates chosen by this Convention to make reply to the proclamation of Lord Dunmore, declaring marshal law, to be enforced throughout the Colony, and requiring every person capable of bearing arms to resort to His Majesty's standard by him erected in the town of Norfolk, or to be considered as traitors to His Majesty's crown and Government, and thereby to have incurred the penalty of the laws for such offenses; and granting their freedom to the slaves and servants of those he was pleased to term rebels, arming them against their masters, and destroying the peace and happiness of His Majesty's good and faithful subjects, whose property was rendered insecure, and whose lives were exposed to the dangers of a general insurrection.

On Wednesday, December 13, 1775, the committee appointed to draw up a declaration in answer to Lord Dunmore's proclamation reported that they had prepared a reply, which severed forever our connection with England, and laid the foundation of the Revolution in the colony of the Old Dominion, for they as guardians of the lives and liberties of the people, their constituents, conceived it to be indispensably their duty to protect them against every species of despotism.

They also promised pardon to their slaves who had taken up arms but returned to their allegiance, and requested all humane

and benevolent persons of the Colony to make known this offer of mercy to those unfortunate people.

A portion of their patriotic reply was as follows :

" Truth, justice, and common sense must ever prevail when facts can be appealed to in their support."

" His Lordship is pleased to ascribe the unworthy part he hath taken against this Colony to the necessity arising from the conduct of its inhabitants whom he hath considered in a rebellious state, but who know nothing of rebellion except the name. Ever zealous in support of tyranny, he hath broken the bonds of society and trampled justice under his feet.

" Impressed with a just and ardent zeal for the welfare and happiness of our countrymen, we trust they will, on their part, exert themselves in defense of our common cause, and that we shall all acquit ourselves like freemen, being compelled by a disagreeable but absolute necessity of repelling force by force to maintain our just rights and privileges ; and we appeal to God, who is the sovereign disposer of all events, for the justice of our cause, trusting to his unerring wisdom to direct our counsels and give success to our arms."

Nowhere does Robert Rutherford appear to greater advantage than in his patriotic speeches during his service in Congress, putting that new government into operation of which he was one of the founders, and giving to all its machinery a smooth, clean, and harmonious working.

He was the first member from beyond the Blue Ridge elected to the United States Congress. He represented Berkeley County in the United States Congress from 1793-97.

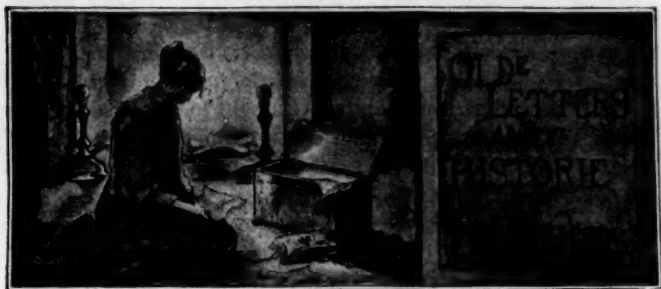
He was a devoted friend of Washington, and in defending him before Congress in 1794 he made the following remark :

" As to the character of the President himself to praise him was like holding up a rush candle to let us see the sun. I have known that man, said Mr. Rutherford, for these forty years. I have had the honor of serving under him in the last war, and of frequently executing his wise and noble orders."

He owned a large and handsome estate called " Flowing Spring," near Charleston, Jefferson County, West Virginia, situated in the picturesque Valley of the Shenandoah, in view of the beautiful range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and here the statesman-patriot lies buried by the side of his wife. He died in October, 1803. He belonged to that earlier generation of our statesmen, whose patriotism was confirmed by their deeds.

Robert Rutherford has no descendants who bear his name, his only son having died at the early age of nineteen. His daughters, however, left numerous descendants. Their names by marriage were Peyton, Hite, Morrow, Conrad, Davis, Bedinger, and Brown.

MARY LOUISE CONRAD.



THE Rev. Andrew Eliot, D. D., who remained in Boston during the siege of that city, to Mr. Daniel Parker, a friend and parishioner who had taken refuge in Salem :

BOSTON *July 31, 1775.*

My dear Sir,

Your great attention to me and concern for my comfort deserve my sincere thanks. I received the two quarters of mutton and have divided one between Dr. Rand and Mr. Welsh, who express their acknowledgements in the highest terms. Part of the other I shall send to make broth for the prisoners, who have really suffered for want of fresh meat. I shall this day make a quantity of broth for the sick around me, who are very numerous. You cannot conceive the relief you will give to great number of persons by this kind office. Perhaps your broth has been dispensed to thirty or forty sick people. I thank you for the ability of helping them. I have invited a number of friends to partake of the rest. It is one of the greatest pleasures I have to communicate of any good thing which Providence sends me. Oh ! how have we despised former mercies ! God is severely teaching us our ingratitude. May we know the blessedness of those whom he chasteneth and teacheth out of his law. After all, the difficulty of food is the least concern I have, though I very seldom meet with anything

fresh. But to live amid scenes of blood and slaughter, and other trials I do not care to mention, is hard ; and yet, on the whole, I cannot say I am sorry I tarried. I hope God has made me in some measure useful in my labors both in public and private. I visit the sick in all parts of the town, but alas ! I do but little in comparison with what I ought to do for so good a Master. This is my greatest distress. the door is again opened for the departure of the inhabitants ; multitudes will embrace the opportunity. The more go from us, the easier it will be for me to depart. In this view, I rejoice to see my friends going from me ; and yet, if God calls me to tarry, why should I repine ? It is because I have not that temper of mind I ought to have that I cannot leave myself wholly to Providence, and be perfectly easy in the situation in which God sees fit to place me. I have yet fixed no time for my departure. I find the very mention of it occasions uneasy sensations in the people, which gives me pain. May God direct me. I have just received a letter from my son, in Fairfield, dated July 20, which informs me of the health and welfare of Mrs. Eliot and my children there. Blessed be God. You cannot, conceive what a relief this affords me. Pray remember me to your dear consort, her mother, and the children, and all other of my friends and congregation who are in Salem. My assembly was large ; it hath decreased ; it will soon be small. Oh, how happy should I be to see my own people collected together, and to preach once more to them ! but the will of the Lord be done. Pray let me have a remembrance with you, and believe me to be

Your obliged and affectionate friend and
humble servant.

August 2. Mr. Welsh was as communicative of his mutton and broth as I was. In short, you cannot conceive how much good you have done. Mr. Austin tells me he verily believes it saved the lives of a number of people. I eat very little of it myself and yet never had so much pleasure in any provision in my life. If I could only get a little at times, I would engage

not to taste it myself, and to give it only to the sick. Provision for myself is my least concern. The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

If you could send me a line by this transport, commit it to the care of Mr. Knox, who will convey it safe to me.

CURRENT TOPICS.

IN the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in Cleveland, the subject of an official organ came up for discussion, during which Mr. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio, paid a high compliment to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the manner of advancing the interests of their Society. The following is quoted from their proceedings :

" ELROY M. AVERY, OF OHIO: It is wise to learn from the experience of others. A few years ago we organized the Sons of the American Revolution. A few women wanted admission to the Society, and we refused them. They then organized a Society of their own, started a Magazine, and now have two and a half times as many members as we have. [Applause.] The most potent thing in this country is a newspaper. The best business enterprise in which we can invest our money would be *The Spirit of '76*. If this Society is to live it must grow; and if it is to grow, we must use the proper means that God in our civilization has put at our command. [Applause.] It would be a good business enterprise to pay the deficiency of *The Spirit of '76* if it is two thousand dollars a year. We plume ourselves on the fact that we have nine thousand members. We ought to have twenty-nine thousand, and would have if we manifested the same business sense as the Daughters of the American Revolution."

And yet there are " Daughters " who think the publishing of a magazine is a waste of precious ointment.

THE Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society has sent to the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY three papers that have been read before that Society and are now published. One, " The Palatine or German Immigration to New York and Pennsylvania ;" another, an address by Mrs. John Case Phelps, delivered on the occasion of the erection of a monument to mark the spot where Captain Joseph Davis and Lieutenant William Jones were slain by the Indians April 23, 1779; the third, John and Sebastian Cabot, a four hundredth anniversary memorial of the discovery of America. We make some quotations from the Palatine. This paper is intensely interesting.

As the author says in his preface that he hopes soon to publish a book on the "Story of the Palatines," we would call attention to a matter which might lead to an injustice toward one whose voice is silent, yet when on earth was always ready to speak for the right and truth. On page 1 the author says:

"Most of the historians of our colonial period make no mention at all of the Palatine Immigration. Some refer to it in brief terms, as though unworthy of extended notice. Others make bold to add to such brief mention remarks of a very disparaging nature, as though these Palatines were of miserable and low character. Thus Mrs. Lamb, in her history of the city of New York, gives to them but a short half page in which she yet finds room to say that they bore the same relation to the other colonists of that day as the Chinese of our time bear to the Americans on the Pacific coast. The contemporary English historians, Burnet and Mortimer, speak of them in far more respectful terms. Indeed Mortimer attributes to their sturdy and thrifty virtues the superior condition of the province of Pennsylvania. Macaulay, in our own time, describes them as worthy Burghers of Rhenish towns, whom undeserved calamity had reduced to poverty and exile and whose stalwart virtues blessed every land which afforded them an asylum. Miserable, indeed, they were in the earlier years of the exodus, but by no default of character of their own, but by an excess of affliction such as few people have been called to endure."

On page 29 we find the following:

"So great and continuous was the stream of people from the Palatinate that the Elector became alarmed lest his dominions should be depopulated, and denounced death on any who should attempt emigration, a threat that had small effect. The people stole away as in the night. So great also was the influx to Philadelphia that the authorities there became alarmed lest so large numbers of foreigners would corrupt the manners of the people of the Colony, and perhaps steal the Province from beneath the scepter of His Sacred Majesty King George."

The subject caused much and heated debate in the Colonial Assembly, till finally a bill was passed forbidding the immigration. This bill the Governor vetoed on account of its cruelty. As a sort of safeguard a measure was adopted quite unique in colonial legislation. As every Palatine ship arrived the names and members of its passengers were reported to the clerk of Assembly, and every one of them was required to subscribe the oath of allegiance to King George. To no other immigrants to America was accorded such a precautionary welcome

and of no others exists in the public archives the record of their coming.

Was not Mrs. Lamb right in saying "that they bore the same relation to the other colonists of that day as the Chinese of our time bear to the Americans on the Pacific Coast." Are not the Palatines and the Chinese the only immigrants to America whose coming have been subjects of legislation?

WE are glad to note that Miss Wilmuth Gary, a "Daughter," has received a medal and diploma from the World's Exposition for a march fantasia, "The Promise of Hesper to Columbus."

THE Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York have secured for their new building in West Fifty-eighth Street a handsome memorial tablet in honor of the late Mrs. Underhill Coles, whose bequest to the Society enabled the Board to secure, enlarge and improve its present home. The work was executed in the studios of Messrs. Lamb, of New York, who also made a large bronze copy of the official seal of the Society and affixed it to the front of the building, where it can be seen by passers by.

LINEAGE BOOK.

SO MANY communications have been received in regard to the Lineage Books, I think a few remarks will answer all inquiries. As I proceed with this work I am more and more impressed with its importance, and hope the Congress will not allow an interruption until the publication includes each member enrolled in the first ten years of the Society's existence, by which time the Roll of Honor will have embraced a very large proportion of our patriotic ancestors.

I want it borne in mind that each volume is limited to one thousand and there is no probability of a second edition of any issue. Therefore members wishing a copy containing their own records should order promptly or they may fail to secure a publication of such personal importance to them and to their children.

Each Chapter should order the volumes as they appear, so all of their members can consult the national records. All public libraries which have taken them are generous in their approval of them as works of reference, and want the entire series. Then, of course, a limited number must be reserved for the exchange list. So if I urge members interested to send in their orders it is not only that I wish, as far as possible, to meet the expense of publication, but am anxious that none delay who wish a certain volume.

The Fourth Volume is ready and the Fifth may be ordered, as it is at the printers.

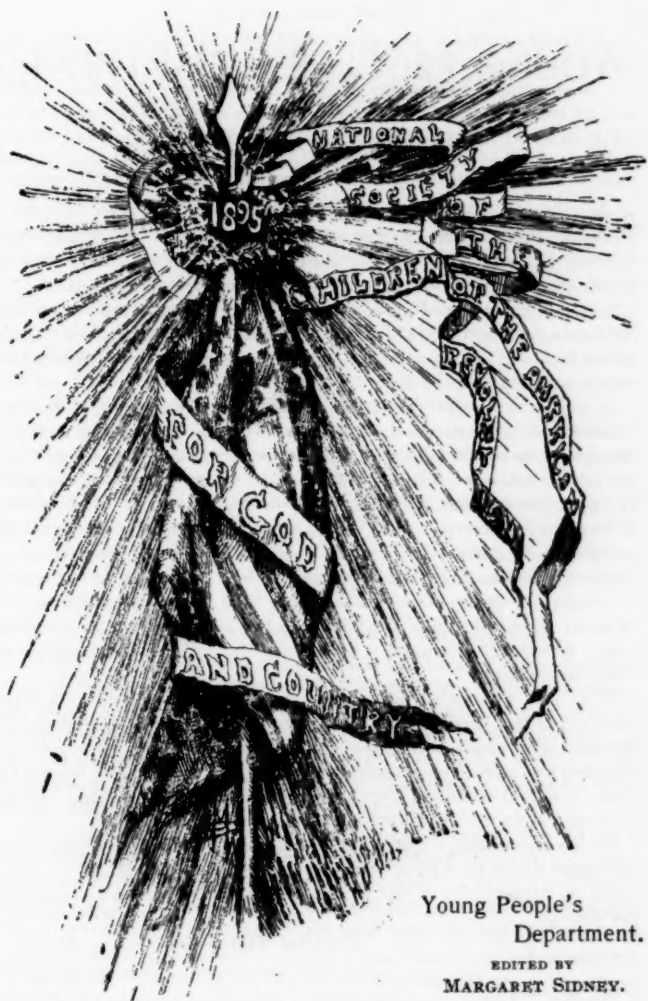
ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

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Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS CONTINUED.

THE WILLIAM LATHAM, JR., LITTLE POWDER MONKEY, STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

Madam President, Members of Children of American Revolution.—The William Latham, Jr., Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Stonington, Connecticut, have met quite regularly during the year.

In June they enjoyed a picnic to the historic woods, near where the old Deans factory stood, which was one of the earliest manufacturing establishments in the town, and later on they enjoyed a sail to Watch Hill where we had a basket picnic.

In August we were invited to join with the Samuel Ward Society, Children of the American Revolution, at Miss Julia Smith's home, Westerly, one of the most noted houses in the place, once occupied by Dr. Joshua Babcock; within its walls Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, and other famous men of the times have been entertained. Prof. Bristol, of New York University, gave the Children an interesting address on the battle of Saratoga, and Dr. Wm. H. Doane, of Cincinnati, Ohio, spoke to them of instilling into their memories deeds of great men, and of choosing examples worthy of emulation during their lives. Judge Richard A. Wheeler gave a sketch of the life of Joshua Babcock, and the Children sang "America," afterwards a bountiful collation was served under the trees on the lawn.

The 6th of September our Society was invited, with other Societies Children of the American Revolution, to celebrate the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the Massacre at Groton Heights. Several of our Children and also a direct descendant of William Latham, Jr., from New York, marched in line to erect tablets in memory of the fallen heroes, after which the Children were served luncheon in the hall.

We have purchased a flag and pole this year and have had at least seven meetings, which have been held at the home of Mrs. F. B. Noyes, and I think the literary part of the programmes have been enjoyed as well as the outings.

E. S. W.,

President William Latham, Jr., Society.

STONINGTON, CONN., *February 14, 1897.*

The Wm. Latham, Jr., (Little Powder Monkey), Children of the American Revolution, have had several regular meetings and many extra ones, picnics, etc., during the year and were represented at the send off rally in New London, the 6th of February.

Respectfully submitted,

LULU M. BRAYTON, *Secretary.*

ABIGAIL ADAMS SOCIETY.

The Abigail Adams Society, Children of the American Revolution, was organized and held its first meeting May 7, 1896, with Mrs. Jessie Stafford Adams as President and Miss Ida Haywood Vice-President.

The National President selected the name of Abigail Adams for our Society in recognition of the noble wife and helpmate of President John Adams, who rendered so much assistance to the American cause, and as a compliment to our President.

Business meetings were held the first Tuesday of each month, and in November a very interesting open meeting, to which were invited the parents and friends of the members, the national officers of the Society and the Martha Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Interesting and encouraging addresses were made by Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Societies Mrs. Alexander, Corresponding Secretary Mrs. Foote, and Miss Lilian Pike, Regent of the Martha Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a fine literary and musical programme rendered.

It was decided to hold these meetings each month, but our President married and left the city soon after, and the Vice-President also being away, it was impossible to do so, and the Society was for a time at a standstill. We are confident, however, that at the Congress of 1898 we will have a good report to render.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA BRANCH HOGE,

Recording Secretary Abigail Adams Society.

CALEB STARKE, NEWPORT AND COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

To Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution—

MY DEAR MADAM: It is with deep regret that I have to tell you of my inability to attend the Convention in Washington on February 22. As far as I am able to say at this time, the Caleb Starke Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of Covington and Newport, Kentucky, will not be represented at the Convention.

The Caleb Starke Society, of Covington and Newport, was formed a little more than a year since. We have now thirty four members, making about ten new members since my last report. I have to beg the indulgence of our National President for the slow growth of the Society. Since the February meeting of last year until the one in January we have had but three meetings. Do not think it was from lack of interest. It was caused by death in my family and the long illness of myself. I think I may safely promise that by this time next year our Society shall number fifty members. Many members of our Society are quite young, and quite a number are away at school or college, leaving only a dozen or less to do the real work of the Society. From this time we will have our regular monthly meetings at my home, and try and make our Society a success in every way.

Trusting that you will accept this as an official report, although it is so personal,

I am most truly,

JENNIE B. THOMPSON,

Local President of the Covington and Newport Society, C. A. R.

To the President of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.—MADAM PRESIDENT: The Colonel William Ledyard Society has been through so many vicissitudes since its inception, that its records are vague and unsatisfactory prior to September, 1896, and many interesting details of its modest work have been overlooked through lack of knowledge as to how and by whom these should be recorded.

When I summoned the children of Groton Heights on July 19, 1895, for the organization of this Society, I was elected one of the Vice-Presidents, but subsequently, was never summoned to any of its executive meetings, and only assumed active service when the long continued illness of their President, Miss Mary Jane Avery, compelled urgent and immediate measures to prevent the children dropping out through sheer discouragement.

On November 5, 1896, I was unanimously elected President of the Society and at once began thorough reorganization. I found the children clever, eager, and responsive; indeed, very ready to be "up and doing" if any one would show them how. The members are all under twelve years of age, with the exception of two girls of sixteen respectively; therefore, our work has been rather on the kindergarten system, but now we are busy seeking a few older lads and lassies for membership, and then will follow a higher order of progressive patriotism. The Colonel William Ledyard being a purely "country village" Society, its members are already very busy in Sunday-schools, clubs, and Christian Endeavor work. These added to the daily school routine have caused many parents in the neighborhood to refuse membership for their children, explaining they considered their little lives already over-burdened. For this reason we have formed no working plans for the winter, only teaching pleasantly, yet impressively (we hope) as we go. During the long summer vacations we hope to allot "tasks."

The Daughters of the American Revolution of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter are aiding (as Vice-Presidents, etc.) the young officers (and at the same time themselves) to a better understanding of the workings of the Children of the American Revolution Societies; and, although you have done me the honor of promotion to the highest office in the State, in connection with the National Society, I have felt it impossible to entirely sever my connection with this struggling Society until such time as one of its Vice-Presidents shall feel prepared to offer herself to the Children as candidate for the office of President, which I have resigned.

Our Secretary's report contains the account of what the Society has accomplished within the year February 15, 1896, to February 15, 1897.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLOCOMB,

Acting President Colonel William Ledyard Society.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, COLONEL LEDYARD SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Madam President and Children of the American Revolution: The Colonel Ledyard Society, Children of the American Revolution, was formally organized on July 19, 1895. The meeting for organization was held in the Monument House of the Groton Monument Association, under the direction of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, Regent Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the first Promoter in Connecticut of Children Societies. Twelve children were enrolled as charter members, and the first officers were as follows: President, Miss Mary Jane Avery, D. A. R. No. 3855; Vice-President, Miss Betsey Avery Bouse, D. A. R. No. 9477; Vice-President, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, D. A. R. No. 2205; Secretary, Miss Mabel C. Whipple; Treasurer, Miss Fanny Dodge; Registrar, Miss Julia G. Allyn; Historian, Miss Mary E. Allyn. Under the care and guidance of Mrs. Slocomb this Society has had an exceedingly active existence. It now numbers twenty-five members with several applications on file.

On September 7, 1895, with the other local Societies, we joined with the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the observance of the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the battle of Groton Heights. A large gathering of people were assembled within the ramparts of the historic old fort on this occasion, and our first public appearance was most auspicious.

In the spring of 1896 the banner presented to the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop was confided to our State, we having the largest number of Societies of Children of the American Revolution, and was given into charge of Mrs. Slocomb, to be placed in the Groton Monument House (our birthplace) for safe-keeping. On several important occasions during the year, in which it has been in the State's custody, it has been unfurled to the breeze and was always greeted with hearty enthusiasm. On the morning of May 30 our Society placed flowers on the grave of Colonel William Ledyard, the martyr hero of Fort Griswold, and in the afternoon entertained our neighbor Societies in the fort, saluted "Old Glory," and were addressed by Regent Slocomb, as we deposited the national emblem in the Monument House.

Miss Mary Jane Avery was obliged, on account of illness, to tender her resignation of the presidency, and on November 15 Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy thus created. We joined in a pilgrimage to Center Groton on August 10, where a tablet was unveiled in memory of Whitefield's visit to that spot.

On Monday, September 7, as a feature in the programme in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of Groton Heights, tablets were unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, on the house in which the wounded and dying were cared for on the day of the battle, September 6, 1781, at which we assisted, and then ourselves unveiled a tablet on the house of "Mother Bailey," where this heroine of "red petticoat" fame

lived and died. On this occasion the Thomas Starr Society united with ourselves in entertaining the Poquonnock and Mystic Societies.

We have had eight regular meetings, three Board meetings and three committee meetings. We have at this date the following officers: Acting President, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Edmund P. Douglass, Miss Clara B. Morgan; Secretary, Miss Mary E. Allyn; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Charles E. White; Treasurer, Miss Julia Gray Allyn; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Julia Copp; Registrar, Belton Allyn Copp, Jr.; Assistant Registrar, Mrs. Belton Cobb; Historian, Miss Mabel C. Whipple; Assistant Historian, Mrs. William H. Miner; Musical Director, Raymond Perry Lamb; Assistant Musical Director, Mrs. Charles A. Lamb.

Our fees have all been paid for the year ending February, 1898. At a grand "Send off Rally" at New London, on February 7, in which the Societies of the State participated, we were most delightfully entertained with the Stephen Hempstead Society as host. A farewell was here given to the State Banner, and it was started on its journey to Washington with many expressions of patriotic interest in its mission.

The first regular meeting of the present year was on January 2, and was largely attended. The Colonel Ledyard Society is now thoroughly organized, most ably officered, with numerous energetic and efficient committees, devoting their time and interest to its welfare. Patriotic enthusiasm inspires its members.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ELIZABETH ALLYN,
Colonel Ledyard Society, C. A. R.

REPORT OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY SOCIETY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

The first formal meeting of the General Montgomery Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of Poughkeepsie, New York, was held 26th of March, 1896.

At this meeting the Treasurer, Historian and Recording Secretary were appointed.

To decide upon a name for our Society has thus far been our most difficult task.

Many different names were presented by the children to be voted upon and there were several adjourned meetings before General Montgomery finally won the day.

The names of forty children are at present enrolled upon our books, and ten others are making out their papers.

The Society has held a number of interesting meetings. At one the Historian, Miss Lena Jackman, read a very instructive paper upon the life of General Montgomery compiled from private letters and correspondence with his wife during the campaign in Canada which ended—for him—with death before the walls of Quebec.

A number of the Daughters have kindly assisted at the entertainments

of the Children of the American Revolution, and by their presence and interest have added greatly to the pleasure of the meetings.

The Mañwenawasigh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Poughkeepsie, celebrated with great patriotism Lincoln's birthday.

A very instructive and entertaining lecture with colored illustrations was given by Dr. Van Giesen upon the "Origin of the Flag." The General Montgomery Society were invited and those who braved the storm were well rewarded.

After the lecture an informal reception was held, and the members of General Montgomery Society dispersed to their homes feeling highly satisfied with this their first recognition by the Daughters.

Respectfully submitted,

SECRETARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
January 31, 1897.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Ladies and Gentlemen, Children of the American Revolution: The Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution was organized at San Francisco, California, February, 1, 1896, with a membership of twenty-eight, the organization exercises being held later, February 22d, at the Occidental Hotel. During the year twenty-two members have been added to the roll, making the present membership fifty. Meetings are held on the first Saturday of each month, excepting the months of June, July and August. Eight regular meetings have been held during the year, the meeting of December 5th having been omitted to allow the members to attend the matinee performance of the patriotic opera given under the auspices of the Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars, which occurred on that date.

A special meeting of the society was called on October 19, the 115th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, for the purpose of attending the ceremonies at the planting of the "Historic Arch" in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, of representative trees from battle-fields and other historic spots in the thirteen original States by Sequoia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at which the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution planted in the space allotted to Connecticut, a year old miniature oak (a grandchild of the famous Charter Oak of Connecticut) raised from an acorn and presented to the Society by little Mabel Burgess Hough, of Norwich, Connecticut.

The Society has purchased, during the year, record book for Secretary, letter file, ledger, and cash book for Treasurer, a scrap book and official stationery for use of officers, and has subscribed for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Thirty-six members wear the badge of the Society. We own a handsome flag, the gift of Mrs. Leland Stanford, one of the State Promotors of the Children of the American Revolution

for California. Our meetings are opened with roll call, to which each member responds with a patriotic quotation, followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and salute to the flag. Each officer gives a report of his or her work for the month, which is followed by the transaction of the regular order of business as provided in our by-laws. Clippings of historical importance from newspapers and articles from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are read at each meeting. Our meetings are closed with the singing of "America" and the salute to the flag. The lesson for the meetings of November and January was on Lafayette and Benjamin Franklin, respectively. During the discussion that followed the lesson on the former, one of the members exhibited an egg-cup that had once been the property of Lafayette. Each member is required to state some fact in connection with the subject of the lesson. Two papers have been read before the Society, one entitled "Washington in His Childhood," by the historian, Ralph W. Wardwell; the second, an original paper on "Our Flag," by the Recording Secretary. The President has recently introduced a new feature into our meetings, which has proved very interesting. She appoints a Committee on the "Social Hour of the Society," as it is termed, whose duty is to prepare a literary and musical programme, to be rendered at the close of the regular meeting. As non-members as well as members can be invited to contribute their talent to the entertainment, the exercises have been of a very interesting character.

At the May meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted that the Valentine Holt Society address a communication, through its President, to the mayor of the city, requesting him to issue such orders in his official capacity as would cause the flag to be raised on all public buildings, parks, and squares of the city, either on the day preceding or the day succeeding June 14, (the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the adoption by Congress of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the nation, occurring on Sunday, June 14), and to urge upon all citizens the duty and appropriateness of unfurling Old Glory to the breeze on that occasion. A reply was received from the mayor fully endorsing the patriotism that prompted the letter from this Society. In his communication he says: "Our institutions are worthy of purest love, and Societies like yours are eloquent evangelists carrying the sacred torch of national love."

In September the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Flora M. Walton, addressed a similar communication to the president of the Board of Education requesting him to have the national flag raised on every public school house in San Francisco on September 19, that date being the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States. The request was complied with and from every school house in the city floated the Stars and Stripes.

As we close our report the sad tidings has come to us of the death of one of our charter members, Selden Stuart Tallant, aged nine years, ten months, and twenty days, who died of diphtheria, January 20, 1897. He was one of the little boys dressed in Colonial costume, who acted as aid

to the color bearer during the presentation of the flag on the occasion of the organization exercises.

We can only hope that the Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, organized in a State geographically remote from the scenes of the Revolution, in the absence of that incentive for patriotic work possessed by other States, may be found worthy of "honorable mention."

Number of members February 1, 1896, 28

Number of members February 1, 1897, 50

HAROLD S. WARREN,
Recording Secretary.

THE name of the President of the Belton Allyn Society of Gales Ferry, Connecticut, was misprinted in last month's Magazine. It should be Mrs. Fannie Adams Molthrop.

THE report of the grand celebration of the Children American Revolution Day at the Nashville Exposition will appear in our next, as this number goes to press too early for its appearance.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. PHOEBE LLOYD HOWARD—*Born 1802—Died 1897.*—Every member of our Society will feel sad when she reads that this bright link in the golden chain which binds the present to the glorious past has been broken. Three great names in the history of Maryland she bore worthily—and there are few names in the galaxy of any State which may surpass or equal them in all heroic virtues. Governor, senator, author of our "Star Spangled Banner," hero of Cowpens, patriot—what prouder lineage may any of us show? And she was worthy of the blood she bore, for all her lifelong story is filled with womanly words and most womanly deeds. She has left to us, her sisters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to all women of our land, an imperishable example to cheer us in the noble work which the founders of our Society have planned for us, and are, by precept and example, setting forth for the guidance of all women.

MINUTES UPON THE DEATH OF MRS. PHOEBE LLOYD KEY HOWARD
ADOPTED OCTOBER 1, 1897.

The Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, desire by this special minute to express and record the sorrow that comes to every member at the death of Mrs. Phoebe Lloyd Key Howard, a daughter of Francis Scott Key, the oldest and most honored of their number.

Under God's providence she was spared to a great age, to bring joy and gladness to the hearts of all around her, whose testimony, with one accord, proclaims her to have been blessed with sweet content, a heavenly grace and benediction to three generations of her kindred.

In her long life she set forth, in undimmed brightness, the special traits which ever adorn the life of a good woman. For nearly a hundred years she went in and out among our people here in Baltimore, a noted object of the affectionate regard of all who knew her.

In her youth, noted for gentleness, and grace, and beauty, as wife and mother, conspicuous by all daily deeds of loving kindness in her widowhood, wearing her sorrow with becoming mien, and growing day by day the dearest subject of reverent love and duty.

In her later years she had no contemporaries with whom to tell o'er again the varied story of their young days, and so at last she gathered her loved ones about her, and upon the mountain top and near unto the

heavens which now enfold her, and amidst the sorrowing sighs and tears of those who owned her blood, "she drew the drapery of her couch about her and lay down to pleasant dreams."

ALICE H. POE,
Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. GEORGE FORT MILTON.—Died September 2, 1879, Knoxville, Tennessee, Mrs. Carrie McCall Milton, wife of George Fort Milton.

In this loss death has for the first time laid its heavy hand upon the unbroken membership of Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Knoxville, Tennessee. In the fullness of a beautiful young life, Mrs. Milton has been snatched from us. A charter member of the Chickamauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Chattanooga, she was one of the most earnest and enthusiastic of our number. Coming among us an entire stranger, during the nearly two years of her life here, she had endeared herself to the entire community. We had learned to love her as our own. Her interest and devotion to the best good of Bonny Kate were unvarying. At our meetings her bright presence was helpful alike to Regent and fellow members, and not less helpful was her conscientious and able performance of the literary work assigned her. In every relation of life, whether that of wife, mother, daughter, friend or coworker in women's organizations, Mrs. Milton was unfailingly faithful to every obligation.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bonny Kate Chapter, September 18, 1897, the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That we as a body and as individuals mourn with heartfelt sorrow the great loss we have sustained.

Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing husband and parents our deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That this tribute of love be sent to the family of Mrs. Milton, to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, to the Knoxville daily papers, and be entered upon our records.

MARY BOYLE TEMPLE, *Regent*,
MRS. WILLIAM COTWELL,
MRS. GEORGE McTEER,
MRS. EDWARD T. SANFORD,
Directors.

JANE CHRISTIAN MARYE.—On November 16, 1896, Mrs. Jane Christian Marye died at her residence in Alexandria, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She was an honorary member of the Mount Vernon Chapter and a real Daughter, her father, Thomas Storks Jett, having been a lieutenant in the Virginia Line of Washington's army.

Miss Jett, of Walnut Hill, in the county of Westmoreland, was married at an early age to Dr. James Braxton Marye, eldest son of John L. Marye, Esq., of Brompton, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, now known to history as the far-famed Marye's Heights.

Mrs. Marye was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the Mary Washington Monument in 1833 by President Jackson; where, after making one of the finest addresses of his long career, the old General was assaulted by young Randolph, whom he had dismissed from the navy.

Mrs. Marye was made an honorary member of the Mount Vernon Chapter in the spring of 1896. Her papers were approved at the June meeting of the Board. The next meeting of the Chapter was not held until October, and Mrs. Marye was present, bringing with her the souvenir spoon, which she showed to the other members, who all greeted her with the greatest enthusiasm as the first real Daughter of the Chapter. The paper read treated largely of old Westmoreland, and after it was concluded Mrs. Marye said that she so enjoyed it as Westmoreland was her birthplace. She spoke of her father, who had belonged to General Washington's command, and she told the story of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis as he had so often told it to her; and in that way the great anniversary was celebrated by the Mount Vernon Chapter in October, 1896.

A month later the dear lady died. She never left her home after that day. Her health was very frail for many years before her death. Ever since receiving the notice of her admission to the Daughters she had set her heart on being present at the next Chapter meeting, and on that day her loving daughter had with the tenderest care brought her to the house of Mrs. Robert W. Hunter, where the meeting was held; and she now says that the remembrance of that afternoon, the pleasant reunion,

and the recalling of the old associations of her youth, was a joy and cheer to the few remaining days of her mother's life.

A lifelong and staunch member of the Episcopal church, an unfaltering believer in the revealed religion of Jesus Christ, she was ever of a cheerful and hopeful nature. Faithful in friendship, courteous and hospitable, she was a true lady of the old Virginia school.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

Historian Mount Vernon Chapter.

MRS. NATHAN SANDS FISH.—Resolutions passed by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton and Stonington, upon the death of its Treasurer and a charter member, Mrs. Nathan Sands Fish :

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our ranks and taken from us another of our charter members and Treasurer, Mrs. Nathan Sands Fish ;

Resolved, That as a Chapter we mourn the loss of an enthusiastic and loyal member; one who, although enduring much bodily suffering, showed by her unfaltering devotion to the work of the Chapter an earnest patriotic spirit.

Resolved, That the Chapter extend to her husband and family its sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, entered upon the records of the Chapter, and published in THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CORA VINCENT AVERY, *Secretary.*

MRS. ELIZABETH FALL HOLLY.—At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held July 9, 1897, it was learned that Mrs. Elizabeth Fall Holly, a real Daughter of the Revolution and a member of the Chapter, had died at Ellsburg, New York, on the 4th of July, 1897, aged ninety-four years.

It was therefore resolved that the Chapter express its regret because of the loss of this honored Daughter, and that it extend sympathy to her children. It was also resolved that this tribute of respect be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the Watertown daily papers, entered upon the records of the Chapter, and a copy be sent to the children of Mrs. Holly.

SARAH M. STILES,

FLORA S. PECK,

Committee.

KATHARINE WETMORE McNULTY.—On Friday, February 12, the angel of life passed o'er our village as the morning broke bearing a most precious burden to one of our happiest homes.

Just one week later,

"The angel with the amaranthine wreath,
Pausing, descended, and with voice divine,
Whispered a word that had a sound like Death.

Then fell upon that house a sudden gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and thin;
And softly, from that hushed and darkened room,
Two angels issued, where but one went in."

Seldom has the death angel borne away one for whom there has been such universal mourning as for Katharine Wetmore McNulty.

Of such brief duration had been her illness that to many the first intelligence of it came with the sad announcement that she, whom they had so recently seen as active and strong in her young womanhood, had been stricken down in the noon-time of life.

Possessed of rare efficiency, fine musical tastes, and literary abilities she applied herself diligently to all that is most ennobling in life.

A member of the Clinton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a conscientious worker in church and Sunday-school; the organizer of one literary club and the regular and painstaking attendant of another prominent club; an unwearied student in musical circles, she impressed her sweet personality upon all with whom she came in contact.

All these organizations vied with each other in paying honor to her memory, and on Monday, February 22, all that was mortal of our fellow-learner was put away out of reach, beyond kiss, in the clay, hidden from our sight beneath roses, and lilies, and violets.

We left her there alone in her fragrant bed, believing that "Somewhere out of human view" she who had worked so faithfully on earth will surely progress to bigger and wider fields of labor, and that sometime we shall find her dear face, "not changed, but glorified."

IDA WHALEN ARMSTRONG,
Historian.

On Friday, February 25, at the regular meeting of the Clinton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, He, who rules and overrules all things for some eternal good, has bidden Katharine Wetmore McNulty to lay down her life work and enter into the glory and the brightness and the wonders of that eternal home prepared for all those who love him ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while to our short-sighted vision the going out of this gifted young life just at the time of its greatest usefulness will always be remembered as one of those mysterious dispensations which we can never understand, yet we must and do believe that—

“ God knew all about it, how noble,
How gentle she was and how brave,
How bright was her possible future,
Yet put her to sleep in the grave.

God knew all about those who love her,
How bitter the trial must be,
And right through it all God is loving,
And knows so much better than we.”

That in this first sorrow which has come to our Society, the Clinton Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution has lost one of its most cultured members.

That while our hearts go out in silent sympathy to the entire circle of sorrowing friends, we especially hold in loving remembrance the aged and heart-broken parents, the grief-stricken husband, and the fair bud, “clothed with a mystic immortality,” who comes like a divine harbinger unto desolate hearts.

That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Chapter, that a copy be sent to the family of Mrs. McNulty, and that the local papers and THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be given copies for publication.

NANNIE HOSFORD CURTIS,

Vice Regent,

BESSIE VIRGINIA ALLEN,

MARY POMEROY WARE,

Registrar,

IDA WHALEN ARMSTRONG,

Historian.





OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY.

902 F St., Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management 1897

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MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
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Librarian General.

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1524 Twenty-Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion, as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia: "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THURSDAY, June 3, 1897.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, June 3, at 10 o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, and two State Regents—Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Jackson, of Maryland.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General read the stenographic report of the proceedings of the National Board of Management of May 6 and 7.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That all official accepted reports be inserted in the minutes." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General then read the "minutes" prepared for publication in accordance with the above order of Congress, which, upon motion, were accepted.

THE REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Charters issued, 10, as follows: "Ascutney," Windsor, Vermont; "Newton," Newton, Massachusetts; "Ox Bow," Newbury, Vermont; "Nathaniel Green," Greenville, South Carolina; "Jane Knox," Columbia, Tennessee; "The Liberty Tree," Boston, Massachusetts; "Dorothy Quincy," Quincy, Illinois; "Cuyahoga Portage," Akron, Ohio; "Oneonta," Oneonta, New York; "Warren," Monmouth, Illinois. Charter applications issued, 9; letters written, 140; postals, 20.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Application blanks issued, 2,236; information circulars, 221; Caldwell circulars, 259; amount expended, \$7.35; letters received, 71; letters written, 21.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORTS OF REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, 360; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 45; applications on hand unverified, 23; badge permits issued, 48; Real Daughters, 7.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

Report of Mrs. Taplin, Registrar General (read in her absence by Mrs. Brockett): Applications presented, 152; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 25; applications on hand unverified, 30; badge permits issued, 59; resignations, 14; deaths, 12.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILLIE TVSON TAPLIN,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

Moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

Miss Miller moved: "That the resignations be accepted." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the notice of death of members be received with regret." Carried.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—The following have been appointed Chapter Regents: Miss Abbie W. Sherman, Greenwich, New York; Miss Susan M. Stone, Mount Vernon, New York; Mrs. Hannah C. Partridge, Jewett City, Connecticut;

Mrs. Julia Arnold Bradley, Southington, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary C. Hassard, Thomaston, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary A. Stockwell, Plainville, Ohio; Mrs. Anna S. Hawley, Huntington, Indiana; Mrs. Laura E. R. Schoch, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, to organize a Chapter in Snyder County; Mrs. George D. Cline, Hudson, Wisconsin; Mrs. J. S. Mooring, Anniston, Alabama; Miss Susan Clapp Richards, Weymouth, Massachusetts; Mrs. Emma Washburn C. Percy, Oakland, California; Mrs. Lydia A. Flanders, Portage, Wisconsin; Mrs. Tallant, Butte, Montana, re-appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President:* The Historian General has the honor to submit the following: I can only say that manuscript of Fourth Volume Lineage Book is in the hands of the printer, but that means several months must pass before the volume will be issued. The Ancestors' Index for first volume has been received and will be sent to all who have purchased the first volume at the present price, and to those who purchased the book for fifty cents, a charge of ten cents. That was the order of the Board when I made the announcement of this index having been prepared. I wish to call attention to the sale of Lineage Books. The edition of each volume is only one thousand; twelve (12) embraces members whose record occurs in that volume. Therefore those members will do well to send their orders or the edition will be exhausted and we cannot anticipate another issue of any volume. Some copies are used in exchange, and Chapters are taking the entire series. It cannot be expected that the sale of each volume will cover the entire cost; but a large proportion of the outlay will be met. I have, acting upon privilege granted by the Board, a committee—Mrs. Brockett and Mrs. Darwin—to consider illustrations and changes to improve and economize space in this publication.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

In accordance with the action of the Board at the April meeting, the following statement of the needs of the library precede the Librarian's report:

"Thanks to the generosity of our members and friends, we now have a reference library of almost 800 volumes, in which we are able to find the names and services of many thousand revolutionary heroes. But we have a very scanty data concerning those of Maine, Virginia, North Carolina or South Carolina, but one small book on Georgia, and nothing concerning Delaware.

Of course the best books for our use are the official records of the

revolutionary period, published by the States. Where, however, such records have not been published, type-written copies of any muster rolls obtainable, if properly attested by the State or town authorities, would be very helpful to the Registrars. Much valuable material is also to be found in the publications of the Historical Societies of the various States and in family genealogies. As the editions of such books are usually limited they are generally costly and hard to find. Will not some of our large-hearted friends or Daughters help the hard-worked Registrars and save the Society their valuable time now wasted in transit to and from other libraries by sending some of these books I have indicated as needed on our shelves?"

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—Thanks to the kindness of J. A. Smyth, the Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, we now have the rosters of two regiments of South Carolina soldiers who served in the Revolution. They are contained in Year Books published by the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and were sent at my request. I hope they may prove to be a beginning of the collection of Southern revolutionary records which we so much need.

After a good deal of correspondence I have secured during the month missing numbers of magazines, which complete six volumes of the following magazines: American Monthly Magazine, volume X; Connecticut Quarterly, volume II; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, volume L, 1896; Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, new series, volume II, September, 1893, August, 1894; Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, new series, volume IV, 1896; William and Mary College Quarterly, volume I.

As we already had volumes I and III, new series of Putnam's Magazine, the publisher has now made one file of this series complete. He is, however, unable to supply us with the two volumes of the first series. If any one can supply these volumes, or even odd numbers belonging to them, they will be thankfully received, as a whole volume can often be made up from odd numbers received from different persons. As the two volumes sell for fifteen dollars it will be hard for us to get them otherwise.

The files of all other magazines on the Librarian's table are brought up to date except those of "Our Country" and the "Knox County Historical and Genealogical Magazine." These two exceptions have been the subject of considerable correspondence, and I yet hope to complete them.

Another fifty pamphlet binders are needed this month, as the supply ordered in April is exhausted.

The following books and pamphlets have been received since last report: 1. Menu of banquet given by Western Reserve Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution to the delegates to the National Congress, Sons of the American Revolution, April 30, 1897, from Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. 2. Annual Report of the City of Charleston, South Carolina, 1889. 3. Year Book, City of Charleston, South Carolina, 1893.

4. Proceedings in Congress on the acceptance of statues of John Stark and Daniel Webster; these three came from Mr. C. C. Darwin. 5. Sketch of four generations of the McClary family, from Mrs. A. S. Stevens, through Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin. 6. Year Book, City of Charleston, South Carolina, 1890. 7. Year Book, City of Charleston, South Carolina, 1891. 8. Year Book, City of Charleston, South Carolina, 1892. 9. Year Book, City of Charleston, South Carolina, 1894. 10. Year Book, City of Charleston, South Carolina, 1895; these from Mr. J. A. Smyth, Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina. 11. Biography by Simon Wolf of Mordecai Manuel Noah, son and grandson of two revolutionary patriots, from Miss Desha. 12. The American Jew as patriot, soldier and citizen, from Simon Wolf, the author, at my request. 13. List of names of soldiers of the American Revolution who applied for State bounty in Maine, from the Adjutant General of Maine. 14. Account of General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1779, by William A. Wilcox. 15. Address by W. A. Wilcox on the flight from Wyoming. 16. Proceedings of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, 1896. 17. Ancestry of William A. Wilcox; these four interesting pamphlets came from Dial Rock Chapter, through Miss E. B. Johnston. 18. Notes and Queries, fourth series, volume I, 1893. 19. Notes and Queries, annual volume, 1896, from the Harrisburg Publishing Company, continuing our set in exchange. 20. The Southern History Association has also sent us volume 1, No. 1, of its publication, with request for an exchange with our Magazine; as we especially need facts relating to southern history, I think it would be well to grant this request, if the Board would so order. 21. Western Reserve Sons of the American Revolution Souvenir, commemorative of Lexington and Concord Day, 1775-1893.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, June 1, at 10 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Dickins, Miss Miller, and Mrs. Main.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Regent of the Albemarle Chapter, explaining certain claims made by a member of that Chapter. In considering the claim which this member makes in regard to her national number being 409, instead of 410, the number assigned her by the National Society, and which is found appended to her name in all the records of the office, the committee discovered that in the application papers of this member there is no proof given of her ancestor's service, except her statement that her great-grandfather was a member of General Washington's staff, which is not substantiated by documentary evidence; therefore the committee recommend that this member be requested to furnish further proof of ancestor's service.

In regard to the claim made by this member to certain privileges as being an ex-officer, the committee find nothing in the records of the office to justify this claim.

Mrs. Brockett called the attention of the committee to the additional application papers which had been found in the office when investigation was made about disputed numbers, and requested to know what disposition should be made of the same. The committee recommend that these papers be reverified and signed by the present officers to make them valid.

Mrs. Brockett read a letter from the State Regent of Kentucky, inquiring if commissions are not sent to State Regents. On examining the statute book it was found that there is a statute providing for the issuing of these commissions, which has evidently been overlooked. The committee, therefore, recommend that commissions be issued to National officers in accordance with statute 14, page 3, of the statute book, and they herewith submit a form for acceptance by the National Board of Management.

Several other matters were discussed, which have been incorporated in the reports of the different officers presenting the same.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT, *Chairman*,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the name of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be added to the form submitted."

Amended by Mrs. Brackett to read: "And that in issuing commissions to National Officers who have served in several different capacities that mention be made on the commission of this former service." Motion carried as amended.

The report of the Executive Committee was then accepted with its recommendations.

REPORT OF PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President*: Your Committee on Printing begs leave to respectfully submit the following report:

A meeting of the committee was held May 7, at 902 F Street, N. W., a quorum being present bids for printing the contract blanks asked for by the Business Manager of the Magazine were opened and read. They were as follows: (See bids on file in the office.)

A second meeting of the committee was held May 19, Mrs. G. S. Hatcher, senior member, acting as chairman, Mrs. Thurston being absent from the city.

Bids had been solicited on the following items, viz: 1,000 Transmission Blanks, twelve Book Receipt Blanks, 2,000 long and 2,000 short stamped and printed envelopes (to be ordered from the postoffice). These articles were asked for by the Treasurer General. The Business Manager of the Magazine asked for 500 printed postal cards, "Your subscription," etc.; and the Registrars General asked for 2,000 white cards

printed in blue ink, "I have the honor," etc.; twelve Badge Permit Books; 1,000 postal cards, "At a meeting," etc.; and 1,000 postal cards, "Your application," etc.

Bids were received and opened in the presence of the committee. The acting chairman was authorized by the committee to give the orders for the entire lot to McGill & Wallace.

The acting chairman laid this matter, together with the proof sheet of the application blank, before the committee on May 19. Both were approved and the acting chairman empowered to act. She ordered 10,000 application blanks from F. B. Nichols at a cost of \$82.60, the price paid him for the same number last year. The Curator acted in good faith in this matter, thinking that this bid was all that was necessary.

The Corresponding Secretary General also asked for 10,000 application blanks. On May 18 the Curator told the acting chairman that these blanks must be ordered at once from Fred. B. Nichols, as he had always been the lowest bidder on such work and there was no time to wait to solicit bids. The acting chairman at first refused to give this order, saying she knew nothing of Nichols' bid on this matter, but the Curator assured her that the bid existed and that the chairman had it, and that the applications must be ordered.

It now appears that the bid in question was solicited and received by the chairman of the Committee on Printing of last year, no bids on application blanks having been solicited by the Committee on Printing during this year.

A meeting of the Committee on Printing of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held June 4, a quorum being present. The Registrar General asked for 1,500 additional certificates, and as we had already secured bids, and previously ordered certificates, we gave this order to F. B. Nichols, the same person from whom we had secured the former orders.

(Signed)

MRS. THURSTON, *Chairman.*

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON.

Report accepted.

The report of the Auditing Committee was given as follows:

A meeting of the Auditing Committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held June 3, at 902 F Street, Northwest. Mr. Flather, the expert, came before us and stated he was not yet ready to report, so there was nothing for us to do.

Very respectfully,
(Signed)

MRS. J. M. THURSTON, *Acting Chairman,*

E. H. B. ROBERTS,

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,

KATE K. HENRY,

JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,

MARY GRANT DICKSON,

ELEANOR W. HOWARD.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the report of the expert be deferred till the October meeting of the Board of Management." Carried.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee has nothing to report except that the bills which have been reported by the Treasurer General were duly signed. They have no recommendations to offer.

(Signed)

MARGUERITE DICKINS, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the bill for medals for Founders be paid when presented." Carried.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies:* The Administration Committee has held two meetings during the past month. At the first meeting Mrs. Seymour, Registrar General, selected a clerk from the list of applicants now in the hands of the committee. Her choice was Miss Emily Ayre Wilson, of the Martha Washington Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia. Miss Moncure was assigned to Mrs. Taplin, Registrar General.

Permission was given Miss Lawson to put specimens of her decorated china on sale at the office, upon the condition offered by her to give twenty-five per cent. of sales to Continental Hall fund. The Business Manager of the Magazine was granted permission to order a new subscription book for the Magazine, the old one being full.

Applications from the clerks for leaves during the summer were heard, and leaves apportioned as deemed best for the good of the Society.

The committee recommends to the Board that, in consequence of complaints of delay in passing upon papers sent in many months ago, the applications shall be opened by either of the Registrars General, no matter to whom addressed, and shall be equally divided between them in accordance with recommendations adopted by Congress of 1896.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT, *Chairman,*

KATE K. HENRY,

JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,

MARGUERITE DICKINS,

VIRGINIA MILLER,

Secretary to Committee.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the report of the Administration Committee be accepted without the recommendation." Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CORRECT CONSTITUTION.—*Madam President and Ladies:* The Committee on "Correct Constitution" has the honor of reporting the following:

WHEREAS, The incorporators under the act of Congress, February 20, 1896, met on Friday, February 26, 1897, and unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Mrs. Helen Mason Boynton then moved that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution adopt, as its constitution and by-laws, the constitution and by-laws of

the former corporation, known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, inserting therein, before the name of said former corporation, 'Daughters of the American Revolution,' the words 'The National Society of the' wherever and whenever said name occurred in said constitution and by-laws." Said motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth then moved that the corporate seal of the said former corporation, "Daughters of the American Revolution," be adopted as the corporate seal of "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," inserting therein the words "The National Society of the" before the words "Daughters of the American Revolution," as the same occurred in said former corporate seal, and also enlarging the said corporate seal so much as may be necessary to admit of the insertion therein and thereon of said additional words.

And whereas the Continental Congress, on Saturday, February 27, adopted the resolution, "That this Society continues to act under its constitution" (see Mrs. Walworth's motion, page 856 of the May Magazine), we recommend to the National Board the following:

That the constitution of 1896 be reprinted, excepting the date on the cover, and changes on pages 1, 14, 25, and 29.

We also recommend that 4,000 copies be printed at once, as there is a great demand for them all over the country.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman,
HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
MARY JANE SEYMOUR.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "To accept the report of the committee on constitution without its recommendation and including the printing of the charter, as ordered by Congress." Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be printed first and the charter afterward." Carried.

It was decided to order 20,000 copies of the constitution to be printed at once.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTER PLATE.—The report of the Committee on Charter Plate recommend the acceptance of the design submitted to them by W. A. Copenhaver and herewith submitted to the National Board of Management. The plate to be engraven on steel and the cost to be \$75.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE E. MAIN, *Chairman,*
VIRGINIA MILLER, *Secretary,*
ELEANOR W. HOWARD.

Upon motion, the report was accepted, but later, upon a protest by

Miss Johnston, it was moved to recommit, with Miss Johnston and Mrs. Brockett added to the committee, and in compliance with Miss Johnston's request, the matter was left in the hands of the committee to decide.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY, June 4, 1897.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General, in the chair.

At the conclusion of a subject under consideration Miss Johnston moved: "That the matter under discussion be indefinitely laid upon the table."

A rising vote was called for and resulted as follows: Voting in the affirmative, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Miss Miller, Mrs. Main; negative, Mrs. Thurston; not voting, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Seymour.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the amendments recommended by Congress be sent out at once to the National Officers, State Regents and Chapter Regents and Secretaries for their consideration." Carried.

Mrs. Roberts moved: "That in response to a request from a Chapter Regent the National Board, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, recommend the consideration of the question of a constitutional amendment reducing the scale of representation in the Continental Congress." Carried.

Mrs. Roberts moved: "That the committee in charge of selecting a hall for the meeting of the Seventh Continental Congress be and hereby is authorized to advance earnest money to the amount of \$200 or \$250." Carried.

The report of the Committee on Certificate Plate was called and Mrs. Dickson read a letter from Bailey, Banks & Biddle.

The statements made by the chairman of this committee proved satisfactory to the Board, but no written report was submitted.

The Recording Secretary General announced the following appointments on committees made by the President General during the past month.

Auditing Committee: Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. K. K. Henry, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Howard, and Mrs. Dickson.

Mrs. Sims appointed on committee to assist in purchase of "Meadow Green Farm," also on National University Committee.

Mrs. Hatcher appointed chairman of the Committee on Correct Constitution, vice Mrs. Brackett, resigned.

A committee to formulate letter of condolence and sympathy was appointed. Mrs. Dickins, chairman; Miss Miller, and Mrs. Brockett.

Mrs. Lindsay, appointed on Committee to cooperate with Patriotic Societies, etc., vice Mrs. Alger, resigned.

Mrs. Ritchie resigned from the committee to inform the Daughters of

the Revolution of the action of Congress on amalgamation of the two Societies.

It was moved and carried that the substitution recommended by the Recording Secretary General to be made in the resolutions published in the May number of the Magazine, page 986, be accepted, and a copy of the resolution as amended be sent to said Chapter.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the letter from the Registrar of the Sons of the American Revolution be referred to Librarian General with power to act." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the letter read by Miss Miller be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in Current Topics." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Virginia Historical Society Magazine be subscribed for." Carried.

Mrs. Dickson moved: "That the Historian General be requested to write an article and have it printed in the Magazine, upon 'The Days we should Celebrate.'" Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Thursday in October.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From May 25 to June 28, 1897.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand May 25, 1897,	\$3,651 29
Fees and dues,	1,705 00
Charters and life members,	135 00
Blanks, &c.,	3 05
Rosettes,	27 00
Directory,	1 50
Ribbon,	2 75
Spoons,	3 00
Lineage Books, 1, 2, 3,	25 00
Plaques,	4 00
Certificate,	1 00
Continental Hall,	41 00
	<hr/>
	1,948 30
	<hr/>
	\$5,599 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine—

Postals,	\$6 75
Salary of Editor, June,	83 33

Salary of Business Manager, June, . . .	\$50 00	
Printing bill,	271 25	
	<hr/>	\$411 33
Dues refunded,		143 00
Spoons,		31 10
Permanent Fund—		
Charters and life member,	\$135 00	
Plaques,	4 00	
Continental Hall,	41 00	
	<hr/>	180 00
Ribbon,		9 99

General Office Expenses.

Treasurer General, telegram,	\$4 95	
Office rent to July 1, 1897,	125 00	
4,000 stamped envelopes,	90 00	
Postage, Vice-President General,	5 00	
Telegram, President General,	1 13	
Engrossing commission,	6 50	
Express to Nashville,	1 75	
Life membership, Katharine Gaylord,	12 50	
Mailing tubes,	30	
Postage, Vice-President in Charge of Or-		
ganization,	5 00	
Expert on books,	100 00	
	<hr/>	352 13

Recording Secretary General.

Salary, stenographer, June,	\$75 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	125 00

Postage for State Regents.

Postage,	34 10
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Historian General.

Postage,	\$10 00	
Extra clerical service, May,	15 00	
Ancestors' index,	15 00	
Awnings,	2 50	
Portraits and frames,	5 00	
Salary, clerk, June,	70 00	
Salary, clerk, June,	30 00	
	<hr/>	147 50

Curator.

Office expenses, June,	\$20 00	
Salary, June,	75 00	
	<hr/>	95 00

Registrars General.

Binding books,	\$12 00	
Printing,	36 75	
Postage, notification cards,	11 00	
Binding record,	4 00	
Postage, certificates,	90 00	
Clerk, June,	50 00	
Clerk, June,	50 00	
Clerk, June,	30 00	
	<hr/>	283 75

Librarian General.

Postage,	5 00
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Treasurer General.

Receipt books,	\$10 75	
Index,	4 00	
Typewriting,	2 00	
Printing 1,000 report blanks,	4 00	
Stationery,	8 84	
Cases and table,	16 00	
One dozen binding cases,	4 50	
Bookkeeper, June,	100 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	200 09

Corresponding Secretary General.

Application blanks,	\$82 65	
Postage,	10 00	
	<hr/>	92 65

Card Catalogue.

Clerk, salary, June,	50 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,109 65
Balance on hand June 28,		3,439 94
		<hr/>
		\$5,599 59

ASSETS.

Current investments,	\$14,793 95	
Permanent investments,	7,143 00	
Current fund, Nat. Met. Bank,	3,439 94	
Permanent fund, American Security and Trust Company,	8,091 39	
	<hr/>	\$33,468 28

Contributions to Continental Hall, June, 1897.

Chicago Chapter,	\$5 00
Dolly Madison, District of Columbia,	9 00.

Quassick Chapter,	\$25 00	
Mrs. E. A. Goodman,	2 00	
		\$41 00

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From June 28 to July 26, 1897.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 28,	\$3,439 94	
Fees and dues,	692 00	
Charters and life members,	62 50	
Rosettes,	13 20	
Directory,	3 00	
Ribbon,	75	
Lineage Books, 1, 2, 3,	12 10	
Plaques,	2 00	
Continental Hall,	150 00	
Interest,	91 25	
Magazine,	200 00	
		\$4,666 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine—

Editor's salary,	\$83 33	
Business Manager,	50 00	
Printing Magazine,	285 80	
		419 13
Dues refunded,		46 00
Spoons,		26 35

Permanent Fund—

Charters and life members,	\$62 50	
Plaques,	2 00	
Continental Hall,	150 00	
Interest,	216 25	
		430 75

General Office Expenses.

Framing certificates,	\$3 25	
Flag Day advertisement,	1 50	
Office rent,	125 00	
Four medals, "Founders,"	1,000 00	
Stenographer President General,	10 00	
Engraving certificates,	\$4 60	
Printing constitutions,	176 25	
		1,320 60

Recording Secretary General.

Seal and press,	\$35 00	
Parchment,	18 00	
Stencil, &c.,	2 20	
Caldwell, printing,	6 30	
Stenographer,	75 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	186 50

State Regents.

Postage and stationery, Caldwell,	5 49
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Historian General.

Stationery,	\$5 65	
Clerk,	70 00	
Clerk,	30 00	
	<hr/>	105 65

Curator.

Office expense,	\$20 00	
Salary,	75 00	
	<hr/>	95 00

Registrar General.

Engraving certificates,	\$24 10	
Engraving certificates,	20 30	
Engraving certificates,	17 10	
Engraving certificates,	32 40	
Binding five volumes,	15 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
Clerk,	30 00	
	<hr/>	238 90

Librarian General.

Binders,	\$4 00	
Subscription to Virginia Magazine,	5 00	
Cloth and morocco,	5 75	
	<hr/>	14 75

Treasurer General.

Bookkeeper,	\$100 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	150 00

Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage on April blanks,	10 00
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Card Catalogue.

Clerk,	\$50 00	
Balance on hand,	1,567 62	
	<hr/>	\$4,666 74

ASSETS.

Current investment,	\$14,793 95
Permanent investment,	7,143 47
Current fund,	1,567 62
Permanent fund,	8,522 14
	<hr/> \$32,027 18

Contributions to Continental Hall, July, 1897.

Mrs. Montfort (St. Paul),	\$25 00
St. Paul Chapter,	100 00
Bonny Kate Chapter,	25 00
	<hr/> \$150 00

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From July 26, 1897, to August 24, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

July 26, balance on hand,	\$1,567 62
Fees and dues,	379 00
Charters,	15 00
Interest, \$75 and \$37.31,	112 31
Magazine,	220 00
Pins,	206 00
Blanks,	85
Stationery,	15 48
	<hr/> \$2,516 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine—	
Editor's salary,	\$83 33
Business Manager's salary,	50 00
1 half-tone cut,	11 16
Seal,	9 80
Printing Magazine,	234 24
	<hr/> \$388 53
Dues refunded,	43 00
Permanent Fund—	
Charters,	\$15 00
Interest,	37 31
Interest,	75 00
	<hr/> 127 31
Rosettes—	
Caldwell & Co.,	40 00

General Office Expenses.

Printing certificates,	\$103 43	
Office rent to September 1,	125 00	
Stationery,	21 39	
Stenographer, August,	75 00	
4,000 envelopes,	90 00	
Office rent to October 1, 1897,	125 00	
	<hr/>	539 82

Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage,	10 00	
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Recording Secretary General.

Clerk, August,	50 00	
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Registrars General.

Engrossing certificates,	\$25 20	
Engrossing certificates,	18 30	
Engrossing certificates,	27 60	
Book cases,	82 00	
Clerk, August,	50 00	
Clerk, August,	50 00	
Clerk, August,	30 00	
	<hr/>	283 10

Treasurer General.

Manilla paper,	\$50 20	
Envelopes,	15	
Bill paper,	40	
Ruling index book,	3 50	
Heading index book,	3 50	
Salary, bookkeeper,	100 00	
Salary, clerk,	50 00	
	<hr/>	157 75

Historian General.

Postage,	\$10 00	
Clerk,	70 00	
Clerk,	30 00	
	<hr/>	110 00

Librarian General.

Labels,	1 10	
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Curator.

Office expenses,	\$20 00	
Postage (Lineage),	10 00	
Salary,	75 00	
	<hr/>	105 00

Card Catalogue.

Clerk,	50 00	
August 24, balance on hand,	610 65	
	<hr/>	\$2,516 26

ASSETS.

Current investments,	\$14,793 95
Permanent investments,	15,014 72
Current fund,	610 65
Permanent fund,	778 20

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From August 24 to September 27, 1897.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

RECEIPTS.

August 24, balance on hand,	\$610 65
Fees and dues,	459 00
Charters and life members,	22 50
Continental Hall,	95 00
Blanks,	4 05
China,	36 39
Rosettes,	30 90
Directory,	2 00
Ribbon,	50
Statute books,	1 00
Lineage,	8 40
Plaques,	2 00
Magazine,	307 17
	<hr/> \$1,579 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine—

Editor's salary, September,	\$83 33
Business Manager, September,	50 00
Printing postal cards,	6 00
Subscription book,	12 50
Publishing September issue,	258 75
Office expense,	23 79

\$434 37

Dues refunded, 41 00

Permanent Fund—

Charters and life members,	\$22 50
Continental Hall,	95 00

117 50

General Office Expenses.

Stenographer,	\$75 00
Flag,	6 00

81 00

Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage, application blanks,	10 00
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Recording Secretary General.

Clerk,	50 00
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Registrars General.

Clerk,	\$50 00
Clerk,	50 00
Clerk,	30 00
Mailing tubes,	11 00
Engrossing certificates,	34 20

175 20

Treasurer General.

Postage,	\$5 50
Clerk,	50 00
Book-keeper,	100 00

155 50

Historian General.

Clerk,	\$70 00
Clerk,	30 00

100 00

Curator.

Salary,	\$75 00
Office expenses,	20 00

95 00

Card Catalogue.

Clerk,	25 00
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State Regents' Postage.

Ohio Regent,	5 00
Cash balance,	289 99

\$1,579 56
ASSETS.

Current investments,	\$14,793 95
Permanent investments,	15,014 72
Current fund (bank balance),	289 99
Permanent fund,	895 70

\$30,994 36
Subscriptions to Continental Hall, September, 1897.

Martha J. Stone,	\$10 00
Margery Sullivan Chapter,	25 00
M. C. Howe Johnstone,	10 00
Old Concord Chapter,	40 00
Children of the American Revolution, North Con- way, New Hampshire,	10 00

\$95 00

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

